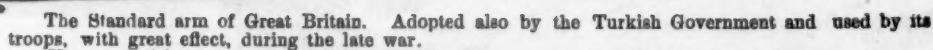


AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

{ SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
{ SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Unsurpassed for accuracy, simplicity, rapidity of fire, range and perfection of manufacture.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "A skilled party of men armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, and acting under proper guidance, are deadly opponents to any body, such as a gun detachment, at even up to 1,400 yards."

The London *Times* correspondent, with the Army in Afghanistan, telegraphs: "The Henry-Martini rifles of the Rifle Brigade have all been sighted for 2,000 yards in volley firing against a number of targets arranged to represent an approaching enemy. They were found perfectly effective at 2,100 yards." The Russian General Seddlar says of the "Peabody-Martini": "At even 2,500 yards the effect of the Infantry fire began to be felt." General Todleben says: "The Infantry fire fell like a rain of bullets up to more than two kilometres (2,200 yards) distance."

General Whistler, of our own Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range." 8,500,000 shots have been fired from 600,000 of these rifles at our works by U. S. Government Inspectors, without accident. 200,000 service charges fired from a regular military rifle—Turkish model—without injury to the breech mechanism, and without impairing the efficiency or accuracy of the rifle. The service charge of powder is 55 grains. Weight of bullet 490 grains. The capacity of our works is equal to 1,000 finished rifles per day.

A GOLD and SILVER MEDAL were awarded at the Paris Exposition. DETAILED LISTS AND DESCRIPTION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WM. B. DART, Treasurer.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, President.



The Best Score on Record,---EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. PARTELLO, of the Columbia Rifle Association, makes **44** out of a maximum of **45** BULL'S EYES; **224** out of a possible **225**.

75 at 800 Yards; 74 at 900 Yards, 75 at 1000 Yards, With a Remington Creedmoor Rifle.

TWO GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION. 1878.

Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

224

ARMORY, Illinois, N. ' .

CHICAGO OFFICE, 237 State Street.

283 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE OFFICE: 47 North Charles Street.

224

MANUFACTURERS OF



WHITNEY MILITARY AND SPORTING RIFLES

Phoenix Rifles and Shot Guns, Military Muskets & Carbines.
OCTAGON AND ROUND BARREL SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES
can be furnished of either of above systems, the two latter of any calibre.

**Revolvers of Different Sizes and Calibres.
Prices Greatly Reduced.**

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION TO
WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

ORIGINAL DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CORK HELMETS.

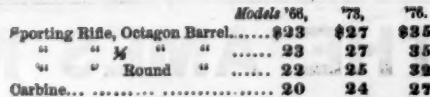
WORN AT WEST POINT ARTILLERY SCHOOL, ETC.,

7 Bond St., New York.



This retail has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20 & \$25 each. Ladies' & Gents' Patent Lever Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches, Chains from \$1 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for Circular and Address. Add \$1.00 for postage. C. O. D. \$3.25
Broadway, New York City. Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Tools and Materials. Watches Repaired. Send for Price List of Tools, &c. In ordering mention this paper.

Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.



Every Variety of Metallic Ammunition at Lowest Market Rates

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.; OR, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

**NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS,
MILITARY GOODS.**

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.
Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

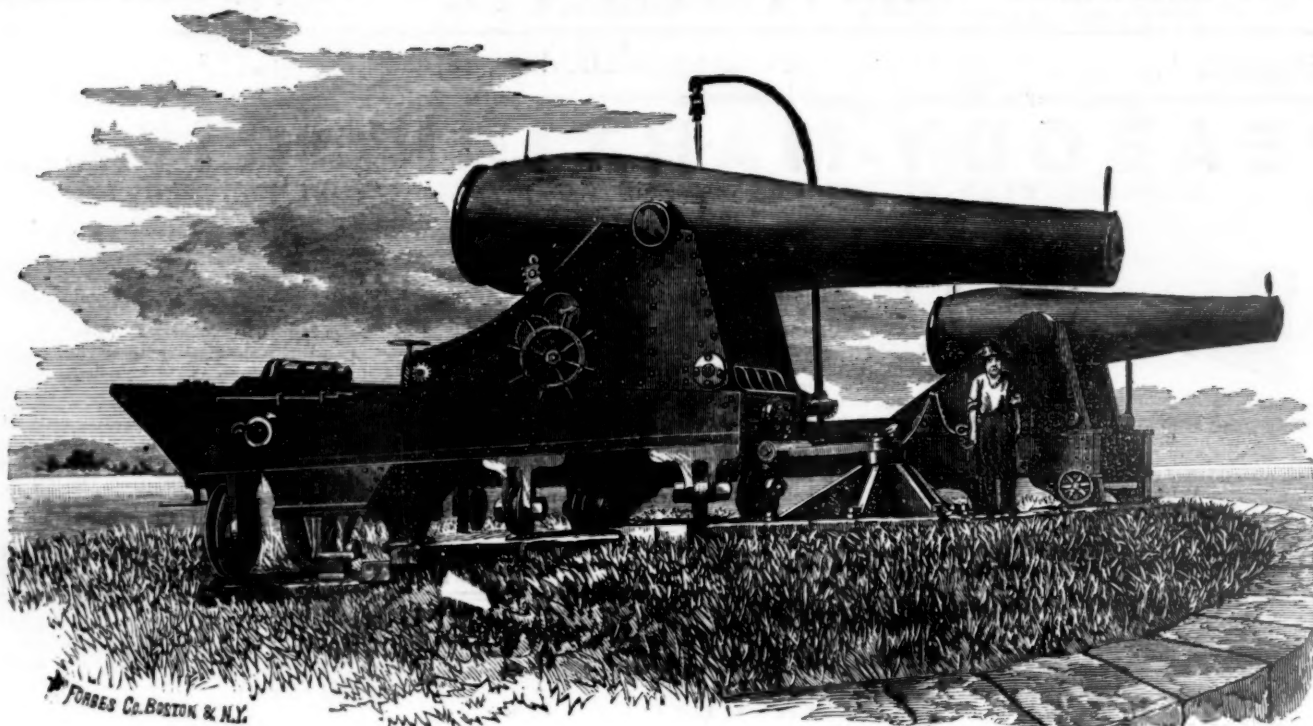
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1827,

Formerly **CYRUS ALGER & CO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1809,

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL,



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.
OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass. WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénéat states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

| Kind of gun. | Calibre, Inches. | Weight of gun, Tons. | Length of bore, Inches. | Charge of powder, Pounds. | Weight of shot, Pounds. | Muzzle velocity, Feet. | Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds. | Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at— | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Muzzle, Foot-ton. | 1,000 yards, Foot-ton. | 2,000 yards, Foot-ton. | 3,000 yards, Foot-ton. | 4,000 yards, Foot-ton. |
| English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube..... | 13 | 35 | 162.5 | 110 | 700 | 1300 | 52,864 | 217.7 | 184 | 137.5 | 136.4 | 124.9 |
| Krupp B. L. Steel..... | 12 | 35.30 | 227.167 | 110 | 664 | 1329 | 29,106 | 215.8 | 180 | 152.6 | 130.9 | 113.6 |
| Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped..... | 12.6 | 37 | 252 | 110 | 770 | 1220 | 19,845 | 200.8 | 171.4 | 147.9 | 130.2 | 113.4 |
| American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube..... | 12.25 | 40 | 237 | 110 | 700 | 1403 | 31,750 | 248.4 | 205.8 | 173.2 | 147.9 | 127.7 |
| English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube..... | 10 | 18 | 145.5 | 70 | 400 | 1364 | 47,040 | 164.3 | 132.9 | 109.7 | 92.9 | 78.4 |
| Krupp B. L. Steel..... | 10 | 18.44 | 169.6 | 66 | 374 | 1426 | | 167.9 | 132.7 | 107.5 | 88.6 | 74.6 |
| Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped..... | 9.448 | 17 | 157.5 | 66 | 330 | 1436.8 | 32,000 | 157 | 123.7 | 99.6 | 82.4 | 69.2 |
| French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed..... | 9.499 | 13.8 | 162.55 | 61.74 | 317.6 | 1427 | | 150 | 117 | 93.8 | 76.8 | 64 |
| American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube..... | 10 | 18 | 147.22 | 70 | 400 | 1381 | 22,000 | 168.4 | 135.6 | 111.8 | 93.8 | 79.7 |

THE AMES MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

CHICOPEE, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRONZE FIELD PIECES, MACHINE GUNS, SABRE BAYONETS,

FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND MUSICIANS' SWORDS,

Presentation and Society Swords of Every Description.

The AMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY have greater facilities for manufacturing Swords and Sabre Bayonets than all other manufacturers now in the business in this country. They are also manufacturers of the most improved pattern of Gun Stocking Machinery.

LUTHER WHITE, Treas.

A. C. WOODWORTH, President.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 814.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 245 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'd-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

H. J. Crooby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Sub.
Brigadier-General Jos. E. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alford, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. F. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry.
Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Lieut.-Col. John Brooke, 3d Inf.,
commanding District. 1st Lt. J. H. Hale, Adj. 3d Inf., A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.: Head-
quarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lt. G. W. Baird, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John L. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General S. O. C. Ord:
Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. (Maj.) Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 20th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, Adj. 20th
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Neuse.—Lt. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lt. J. H. Dorset, 4th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqrs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smither, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry,
Commanding. Hdqrs. Ft. McKavett. 1st Lt. J. F. Stretch, 10th
Inf., A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island,
N. Y. H. Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Auger:
Hdqrs. Newport Bks., Ky. Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry,
A. D. C., A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.
Howard: Hdqrs. Ft. Vancouver, Wash. T. 1st Lt. J. A. Sladen,
14th Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
headquarters Lapwai, Idaho T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Will-
cox: Hdqrs. Prescott Barracks. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., A. A. G.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lt. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.
Col. C. GROVER, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Boston, Mass.—30 Court st.—Capt. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.

Buffalo, N. Y.—91 Pearl st.—Capt. E. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.

New York City—174 Hudson st.—Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.

N. Y. B'ch off.—384 Henry St., Bklyn.—1st Lt. C. G. Gordon, 9th Cav.

Baltimore, Md.—87 S. Sharp st.—1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.

Cincinnati, O.—219 W. 4th st.—Capt. Michael Cooney, 5th Cav.

Chicago, Ill.—9 S. Clark st.—1st Lt. Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.

St. Louis, Mo.—717 Olive st.—1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 3d Cav.

DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Major JAMES F. WADSWORTH, 9th Cavalry, Executive Officer.

First Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant.

First Lt. Frank M. Gibson, 7th Cavalry.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. T. L. CHITTENDEN, 17th Inf., Supt., Hdqrs. New York.

Capt. J. M. J. SANGH, 7th Inf., A. A. G.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major Z. R. BLISS, 25th Infantry, Commanding.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, 2d Inf.

Capt. J. Simpson, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Capt. D. H. Murdoch, 6th Inf.

First Lieut. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf.

First Lieut. W. Conway, 3d Inf.

First Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., Adj.

A. A. Surgeon S. S. Kahn, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major T. M. ANDERSON, 10th Inf., Commanding.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Capt. Kinney Bates, 1st Inf.

Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.

Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.

Capt. Geo. H. Burton, 21st Inf.

First Lieut. C. H. Greene, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. A. G. Markley, 24th Inf., A. A. Q. M.

First Lieut. P. Haason, 14th Inf., Adj.

A. A. Surgeon A. F. Stelgers, U. S. A.

RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md.—318 W. Pratt st.—Capt. E. Butler, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass.—18 Portland st.—Capt. W. P. Drum, 3d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y.—55 Pearl st.—Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.

Cincinnati, O.—cor. 4th & Sycamore st.—Capt. J. Kline, 18th Inf.

Chicago, Ill.—319 Randolph st.—Capt. W. H. Jordan, 9th Cav.

Cleveland, O.—142-144 Seneca st.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Cav.

Harrisburg, Pa.—17 North 3d st.—Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 13th Inf.

Ind'apolis, Ind.—W. Wash'n'ton st.—Capt. C. J. vonHermann, 4th Inf.

Memphis, Tennessee.—First Lt. W. J. Wygant, 24th Inf.

Nashville, Tennessee.—First Lt. W. J. Sanborn, 25th Inf.

New York City.—100 Walker st.—Capt. W. T. Gentry, 19th Inf.

New York City.—109 West street.—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 16th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo.—119 North 9th st.—Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.

Washington, D. C.—1221 H st.—Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also, the following for the armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for machine guns, \$125,000.

For torpedoes for harbor defences, and the preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalion in their preparation and application, \$50,000: Provided, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channels and airways of harbors.

Approved March 3, 1879.

II. AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Appropriates \$6,900,000 for improvements, \$150,000 for surveys, and \$750,000 for the Eads' jetties. Approved March 4, 1879.

(G. O. 27, March 19, H. Q. A.)

The attention of all concerned is invited to the following sections of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved Feb. 27, 1877—the amendment being included in brackets [Vide 2d Edition, Revised Statutes, 1878]:

Sec. 3741. In every such contract or agreement to be made or entered into, or accepted by or on behalf of the United States, there shall be inserted an express condition that no member of [or delegate to] Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon.

Sec. 3742. Every officer who, on behalf of the United States, directly or indirectly makes or enters into any contract, bargain, or agreement in writing or otherwise, other than such as are hereinbefore excepted, with any member of [or delegate to] Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined \$3,000. (G. O. 28, March 19, H. Q. A.)

To obviate the necessity for too frequently disapproving proceedings of Courts-martial, attention is invited to the following general rules: Where an offence is a violation of a given article of war, it must be laid under that article. Garrison Courts-martial cannot legally try offences—such as violations of the 21st and 39th Articles—which, at the discretion of the courts, are punishable with death.

The 17th Article being mandatory as to sentence, courts are required to adjudge a stoppage of pay (not to exceed one-half the current pay for each month) sufficient to repair any loss sustained by the Government. Confinement, or other corporal punishment, may be imposed at the discretion of the court. Fines and forfeitures go to the support of the Soldiers' Home, and are not authorized under this article (G. O. 2, March 30, D. T.)

The practice of pasting printed labels on letters by way of endorsement has become so extended as to be a serious evil. Not only is the bulk of letters thus unnecessarily enlarged, but the folds of the papers crack and the files are thus mutilated, while but little labor is saved thereby. Officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are respectfully requested to give attention to this matter and to correct it. The mode prescribed in G. O. 22, of March 15, 1871, is believed to be the most satisfactory that can be devised (A. G. O., March 2, 1879, D. T.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major James R. Roche, P. D., is relieved from duty with the G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 20, c. s., from the Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, to enable him to comply with S. O. 22, from these Hdqrs. (S. O. 24, March 7, M. D. P.)

Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the South, to enable him to comply with par. 4, (S. O. 64, H. Q. A., c. s. Captain G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C., is temporarily assigned to duty as A. A. A. G., to whom Major Greene will transfer the public funds and property for which he is accountable, pertaining to these Hdqrs. (G. O. 4, March 25, D. S.)

A. Surg. A. A. DeLoftre will proceed to New Orleans, La., and report to the O. O. Jackson Bks. La., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 47, March 19, D. S.)

Surg. H. R. Tilton will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, who will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O. 53, March 20, D. M.)

Surg. A. A. Woodhull will proceed to Pioche, Nev., and examine the condition, as to health, of 1st Lieut. Wm. I. Reed, 7th Inf., who has been ordered before the Retiring Board instituted by S. O. 23, par. 5, c. s., from the A. G. O. In case Surg. Woodhull finds the officer able to travel, Lieut. Reed, under his medical attendance and assistance, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Major-General Irvin McDowell, president of the Retiring Board (S. O. 23, March 5, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. M. F. Price will return to his station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 56, March 19, D. T.)

Surg. R. H. Alexander, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 25 (S. O. 48, March 21, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. L. A. La Garde, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 26 (S. O. 43, March 24, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson will report to the C. O. Camp Apache, A. T., for temporary duty. Upon return of Asst. Surg. Walter Reed from leave of absence, A. A. Surg. McPherson will return to his proper station, Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 34, March 14, D. A.)

The journey from Washington, D. C., to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and return, on business connected with the public service, performed by the members and Recorder of the Board on Army Equipment, etc., ap-

pointed by S. O. 244, Nov. 11, 1878, from the War Dept., is approved (S. O., March 25, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, on Surgeon's cert., Capt. Nathaniel S. Constable, A. Q. M. (S. O. 27, March 22, M. D. M.)

Six months, on Surgeon's cert., Asst. Surg. Edward B. Moseley (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

Twenty days—on account of disability—Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen, Madison Bks., N. Y. (S. O. 45, March 24, D. E.)

Surg. Edward P. Vollum, extended 10 days (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

One month, Asst. Surg. Walter Reed, to apply to the proper authority for an extension of 15 days (S. O. 34, March 14, D. A.)

One month, Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D., to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 31, March 11, D. A.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., extended three months on Surgeon's cert. (S. O., March 25, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 28, as follows: At Camp McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D.; at Camp Mojave, A. T., and Fort Yuma and San Diego Bks., Cal., by Major R. H. Towler, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, Lowell, Huachuca, John A. Rucker and troops in the field in southern Arizona, by Major C. C. Sniffen, P. D. (S. O. 27, March 1, D. A.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops, to include the muster of Feb. 28, is made: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, to pay at Ft. Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Ft. Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major Jas. P. Canby to pay at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 32, March 4, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC.

Ord. Sergt. James Whelan is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Neb., and will proceed to Ft. Meade, D. T., for duty; Ord. Sergt. John O'Hara is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Neb., for duty (S. O. 26, March 20, M. D. M.)

The following officers have been appointed a board for the examination of meritorious non-commissioned officers, candidates for promotion, and will assemble at McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., 24th instant: Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Infantry; Maj. Geo. P. Andrews, 5th Artillery; Major W. H. Brown, 18th Infantry; Major W. H. Forwood, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Carroll H. Potter, Adjutant 18th Infantry. The duty of the board in these examinations is fully set forth in sec. 4, of the Act approved June 18, 1878, and in G. O. 63, of Aug. 26, from the H. Q. A.; and it will in all respects conform to their requirements. The following non-commissioned officers will report to the board: Sergt.-Major Wm. S. Carr, 13th Infantry, and Corpl. Robert Von der Goltz, Co. I, 13th Infantry (S. O. 48, March 20, D. S.)

The furlough granted Hosp. Steward Eaton A. Edwards is extended 3 months (S. O. 41, March 18, D. E.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. E. M., Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. E. Camp Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, member G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., March 4 (S. O. 21, March 1, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Herbert E. Tuthery, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Camp Harney, Ore., upon public business, upon the completion of which he will rejoin his company at Fort Simcoe, W. T. (S. O. 23, March 4, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Col. C. Grover (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Joel G. Trimble, further extended four months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M., Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; C. H. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; S. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; R. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Raco, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C. B. E. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 5TH CAVALRY, MARCH, 1879.—Headquarters, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.: Col. Wesley Merritt; Capt. J. B. Babcock, M.; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, E.; 1st Lieut. G. B. Davis, D.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Anger, A.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Watts, M.; 2d Lieut. R. London, I.; 2d Lieut. G. O. Eaton, A. S. D.; A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.: 2d Lieut. S. A. Cherry, F. S. D.; 2d Lieut. E. Swift, B. Actg. and Post Adj. and Post Treasurer; 2d Lieut. J. V. S. Padlock, D. Fort McPherson, Neb.; Lt.-Col. E. A. Carr; Capt. J. M. Hamilton, H.; 2d Lt. E. F. Andrus, H. S. D., Post Adj.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Wheeler, L. S. D.; A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.: Major V. E. Hart; Capt. E. Adams, C.; Capt. G. F. Price, E.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, K.; 1st Lieut. P. F. Barwood, E. S. D.; A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. P. W. Foster, K.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman, C. S. D., Post Adj. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; Major J. J. Upham;

Capt. A. B. Taylor, L.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, G; 2d Lieut. H. S. Bishop, S. D.; A. A. Q. M., Post Treas. and Adj. New York City; Capt. A. E. Woodson, K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Volkmar, B. A. D. C. to Gen. Pope. St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, L. Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, M. Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, C. A. D. C. to Gen. Crook. West Point, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. F. Michler, F. A. D. C. to Gen. Schofield. *Absent Sick*: Capt. J. B. Payne, F; Capt. E. W. Ward, A; 1st Lieut. C. King, unassigned; 2d Lieut. J. T. Barnett, unassigned. *On Leave*: Q. M., W. P. Hall; Capt. S. S. Sumner, D; Capt. S. C. Kellogg, I; Capt. E. M. Hayes, G; 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, H.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and A. G. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Robert Hanna is detailed a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Camp Grant, A. T., on the 10th inst. (S. O. 28, March 3, D. A.)

Capt. W. L. Foulk is detailed a member G. C.-M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 23, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 34, March 14, D. A.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. West is relieved as A. A. Q. M. in the field, A. T., in charge of employes with pack train attached to Co. B, Indian Scouts (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, D. A.)

2d Lieut. J. N. Glass is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Camp Grant, A. T., on the 10th inst. (S. O. 28, March 3, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. S. M. Whitside, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 26, Feb. 28, D. A.)

Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. J. N. Glass (S. O. 28, March 3, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, extended one month, to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 25, March 10, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. G. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. E. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major Joseph G. Tilford, Capt. Myles Moylan, Henry Jackson, 2d Lieuts. Albert J. Russell, Horatio G. Sichel, William H. Baldwin, James F. Bell, members, and 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 27, March 17, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. L. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. G. F. Foote, R. Q. M., Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 52, March 14, D. T.)

Six months, from April 1, on account of disability, 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—Capt. George A. Purington, now en route to Fort Stanton, N. M., will on arrival there assume command of the post (S. O. 23, March 19, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., will return to his proper station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 56, March 19, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan, Capt. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Lieuts. James M. Ingalls, Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 25 (S. O. 43, March 21, D. E.)

1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss, 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 26 (S. O. 45, March 24, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj. Gen. (S. O. 44, March 23, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

On detached service in District of the Neuses.—3rd Artillery, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y. H.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; G. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. R. Warner, J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. J. O'Hara, members, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 26 (S. O. 45, March 24, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edward Davis, seven days (S. O. 44, March 23, D. E.)

Assignment of Duty.—Major James M. Robertson, having been placed on the Retired List, the command of Madison Barracks, New York, will devolve upon Capt. James R. Kelly, who will assume command and take charge of the public property (S. O. 43, March 21, D. E.)

Gen. T. W. Sherman.—The following order (No. 8) was issued, March 20, from Regimental Headquarters, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.:

Information has been received of the death, at Newport, R. I., on the 16th inst., of Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Army. This information has a special significance for a Regiment upon whose rolls the name of the deceased has been borne for so many years, and in every grade—save one—from 2d Lieutenant to Colonel. In the long list of distinguished names which adorn its records from its organization to the present day, his is one of the most noted. The distinctive qualities which go to

form the character of the thorough soldier, were possessed by him in a remarkable degree. Among those who remember him as an instructor, his devotion to duty, and subordinating private to public interest are proverbial. Whatever trials and hardships his troops endured, he always shared. His command never went into storm or battle but he was with it. On the single field of Buena Vista, he made his name and battery immortal. It is not within the scope of this order to describe his long and noted career, or even to enumerate his most conspicuous services. This is the less necessary as his military record is not only a part of the history of the Regiment, but of the country as well. The Regimental standard will be draped in mourning. The usual badge of mourning will doubtless be prescribed, in orders from proper authority, to be worn by the officers of the entire Army.

Lieut.-Colonel, 3d Artillery, Commanding Regiment. Official: SENEWICK PRATT, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., Act. Adj.

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. E. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. G. Otis will report to the C. O. of Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty. So soon as another officer joins Co. M, 4th Art., Lieut. Otis will rejoin his proper station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 23, March 5, M. D. P.)

Capt. Harry C. Cushing will proceed on the 16th inst. to San Diego, Cal., on temporary duty. While present, Capt. Cushing will assume command of the post (S. O. 25, March 10, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin is relieved from duty at the Subsistence Depot at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Newport Bks. Ky., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 48, March 20, D. S.)

2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin is assigned to duty at Newport Bks. Ky., and will report to the C. O., to relieve 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, 18th Inf., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (S. O. 51, March 24, D. S.)

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Boston, Mass., and Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 42, March 20, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. K. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Marion P. Maus will report to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Ser. to accompany recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Cp. Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. Ft. Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieuts. W. Badger and J. Carland, members, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 27, March 17, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry B. Freeman, Constant Williams, 1st Lieuts. Daniel Robinson, Charles A. Booth, 2d Lieuts. Edward E. Hardin, George S. Young, James B. Jackson, Daniel A. Frederick, Lewis D. Greene, members, and 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Snelling, Minn., March 19 (S. O. 27, March 17, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by 1st Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th Inf., from San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Grant, A. T., from San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Bidwell, Cal. (returning to his station), in obedience to summons to appear as witness before the G. C.-M. convened at Camp Grant by S. O. 118, dated Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, Oct. 9, 1878, is approved (S. O. 23, March 5, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. W. H. McMinn will proceed, on the 16th inst., to San Diego, Cal., on temporary duty (S. O. 25, March 10, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartau, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., is temporarily assigned to duty as A. A. A. G. Dept. of the South (G. O. 4, March 23, D. S.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 55, March 18, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. K. Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A. D. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rocker, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. Von Schrader is ap-

pointed A. A. Q. M., in the field, A. T., in charge of employes with pack train attached to Co. B, Indian Scouts, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav. (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks. La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks. La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. G. Cavanaugh, A. A. Q. M., at Little Rock Barracks, will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., at such time as the Post Commander may approve, to inspect the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 49, March 21, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. W. O. Cory is relieved from duty in command of Co. G, 15th Inf., at Fort Bliss, Tex. He will turn over the command of it to its 2d Lieut., C. M. Shaeffer, and proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty with company (S. O. 23, March 19, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Garst will relieve 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M. Upon being relieved Lieut. Pague will join his company at Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty (S. O. 23, March 19, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle and 2d Lieut. George F. Cooke will, on reaching Otero, Colo., with detachment of thirty-nine recruits, proceed (Lieut. McGunnegle in command) with them to Fort Union, N. M., and await further orders (S. O. 23, March 15, D. N. M.)

Promotions.—The following promotions of officers belonging to a regiment serving in Dept. of the Missouri, having been officially announced from Hdqrs. of the Army, under date of the 17th inst., are published for the information of all concerned: 1st Lieut. John W. Bean, Co. B, Fort Garland, Colo., to be Captain, vice Blair, dismissed, which carries him to Co. H, Fort Marcy, N. M.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, Co. A, Fort Bliss, Tex., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Bean, promoted, which carries him to Co. B, Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 54, March 22, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Rejoin.—The Retiring Board, of which he is a member, having finished all the business immediately before it, Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast will return to his station, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 54, March 23, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. G. L. Turner is relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Newport Bks. Ky. (S. O. 51, March 24, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—On the completion of the trial of the cases which have been referred to the G. C.-M. of which he is Judge-Advocate, Capt. J. H. Smith will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, on business connected with his duties as Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, March 20, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou will, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, report to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Service to conduct recruits to the Dept. of the Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

Transferred.—Upon his own application, 2d Lieut. George B. Read from Co. I to A (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.; A. Fort Boise, Ind. T.; H. Camp Harney, Ore.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; G. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—Capts. George M. Downey, Robert Pollock, William H. Boyle, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, members, and 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., March 4 (S. O. 21, March 1, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. Willis Wittich, Camp near Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 25, March 10, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; A. C. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; D. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 43, March 20, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, from April 1, 1879, on account of disability, Capt. A. H. Goodloe (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. K. North Fork of the Canadian; I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. M. K. Smith, Otis W. Pollock, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Pardee, E. B. Pratt, 2d Lieuts. J. B. Lockwood, J. R. Claggett, Stephen O'Connor, members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Cantonment on the North Fork of

Canadian River, Ind. T., April 1 (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect from the 3d inst., 1st Lieut. Louis R. Stille, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 50, March 17, D. M.)

34TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. Clous is detailed Recorder of the Retiring Board convened by par. 4, S. O. 53, Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 57, March 20, D. T.)

35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrew.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; S. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. J. McMartin will return to his proper station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 56, March 19, D. T.)

Military Academy.—Cadet John F. Waters, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is granted sixty days leave of absence for the benefit of his health (S. O., March 24, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 23, 1879.

Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Army (retired).—Died March 16, 1879, at Newport, R. I.

Capt. Avery B. Cain, 4th Inf.—Died March 16, 1879, at Fort Laramie, W. T.

Capt. Carlisle Boyd, 17th Inf.—Wholly retired from service, March 22, 1879.

Capt. Jacob Paulus, 25th Inf.—Wholly retired from service, March 22, 1879.

1st Lieut. Roland L. Rosson, Asst. Surg.—Dismissed March 22, 1879.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending March 15, 1879.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—The President has sent the following nominations for promotion to the Senate during the past week:

Quartermaster's Department.—Major John G. Chandler, to be deputy quartermaster-general, with rank of colonel; Captain Augustus G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster.

Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davidson and Albert G. Brackett to be colonels of the Second and Third regiments respectively; Majors Andrew J. Alexander and James F. Wade to be lieutenant colonels of the Second and Tenth regiments respectively; Captains William Hawley, E. V. Sumner, John A. Wilcox and Clarence Mauck to be majors of the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth regiments respectively; First Lieutenants A. G. Forse, Geo. A. Drew, H. W. Lawton, H. H. Crews, Emmett Crawford, J. D. Stevenson, L. H. Rucker and Thomas J. Spencer to be captains; Second Lieutenants T. F. Knox, W. H. Miller, Matthew Leeper, Frederick Schwaika, George F. Chase and F. E. Phelps to be first lieutenants.

Artillery.—Captains L. L. Langdon and Robert N. Scott to be majors in the Second and Third regiments respectively; First Lieutenant J. M. Lancaster to be captain, and Second Lieutenant C. A. Postley to be first lieutenant in the Third regiment.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonels W. R. Shafter, Luther P. Bradley, John B. Brooke and George P. Buell to be colonels of the First, Third, Thirteenth and Fifteenth regiments respectively; Majors George Gibson, Thomas M. Anderson, E. F. Townsend, Z. B. Bliss, and J. E. Yard to be lieutenant colonels of the Third, Ninth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth regiments respectively; Captains D. H. Brotherton, William T. Gentry, John J. Coppinger, and Richard F. O'Beirne to be majors of the Third, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-first regiments respectively; First Lieutenants R. McDonald, C. T. Witherill, G. W. Evans, L. B. Stille, J. W. Bubb, James H. Spencer, F. D. Baldwin, Alfred Morton, H. G. Browne, C. R. Paul, C. H. Potter, A. C. Markley, and Cyrus N. Gray to be captains; Second Lieutenants D. Q. Rousseau, A. M. Guard, C. D. Cowles, J. J. O'Brien, H. E. Robinson, James W. Pope, C. A. Worden, J. R. Cranston, W. W. Wotherspoon, J. H. Todd, C. J. Crane and James C. Ord to be first lieutenants. Also Assistant Surgeon William E. Waters to be surgeon, with the rank of major, and Joseph B. Collins to be major of infantry under the provisions of the special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879. Also Captains M. A. Cochran, C. R. Lytton and Joseph Bush to be majors of the 12th, 20th and 25th regiments respectively; 1st Lieutenants Samuel McKeever, Merritt Barber, F. M. Thorne, Thomas H. Fisher, L. M. O'Brien and Fred A. Kendall to be captains; 2d Lieutenants Wm. V. Wolfe, S. R. Whittall, John McA. Webster, Edwin R. Clark, James Brennan and Walter S. Scott to be first lieutenants in their present regiments.

The President also sent to the Senate the nominations of sixty assistant surgeons for promotion to the rank of captain.

FORNEY'S Progress tells a story at the expense of a certain journalist who has lately been in the West writing of Indian matters, and has taken special delight in slurring the Army and the commander of the Department of the Platte. He came with a good looking wife, as the story goes, to one of our consuls abroad, armed with a dozen letters and certificates from reliable men. He was invited to dinner with his wife, when after displaying much uneasiness which was delicately inquired into, he told the usual story of being without money in a strange land. The narrator continues:

"Of course it was disagreeable, killing in fact, to both of them; but he had disclaimed to borrow money from foreigners, who could not identify him. On the morrow, they would start for Hamburg on foot. There was nothing left to do. His wife, who had been listening all the while, was now in tears. I think, too, my own wife was on the point of crying. I said to myself: 'You are the consul, a fellow countryman is in distress.' 'How much will enable you to get through, Mr. O'Byrne?' I inquired. 'I ought to have a hundred dollars, but I cannot endure the thought of borrowing it. With that we could reach Hamburg,' he continued, moderately. 'But from Hamburg?' I interrupted. 'We would rather work our passage than borrow more.' 'Will you allow me—will you accept it?' I said, walking to my desk and drawing a check on the bank for two hundred dollars. It was the half of what I had then on deposit. Mr. O'Byrne seized my hand. Mrs. O'Byrne threw her arm about my neck and kissed me. My wife stopped crying on seeing this. 'How grateful they were,' I said to my wife, after they were gone. 'Yes,' said she. 'My wife was shrewder than I.' 'Too grateful by far.' That was five years ago. I have never heard from Mr. O'Byrne since then; nor from Mrs. O'Byrne, nor from my two hundred dollar check—except that it was paid. I have been told, however, that I am not the only consul who has been specially taken in by this special correspondent and ex-editor, and I am told, also, that there are two pictures in the thieves gallery at Brussels which greatly resemble Mr. and Mrs. O'Byrne, of the United States of America."

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

A RESOLUTION in the Arkansas Senate to remove the portraits of Grant and Lincoln, and substitute therefor Jackson and Lee, was defeated recently by a vote of 18 to 9.

JOHN F. ROPES, Esq., of Boston, and vice-president of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, is engaged in the preparation of a paper reviewing the failure at Petersburg, June 16, 17, and 18, 1864.

GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY, commanding the Dept. of Dakota, who has been attending the session of the Porter Board in New York, left for his headquarters Monday last.

VERMONT has appropriated \$15,000 for a Bennington Battle Monument; Massachusetts, \$7,500; New Hampshire, \$5,000, and the loyal sons of New England are appealed to to contribute \$45,000 more, making \$72,500.

In Danville, Livingston County, N. Y., died recently, Captain David Porter, born near Trenton, N. J., Feb. 14, 1789. He was in the battle before Fort Erie on the 17th of September, 1814, when the British were driven from their works before the fort with great slaughter. Early in the fight Captain Kennedy was disabled by a severe wound, and Porter, who had been previously promoted to 1st lieutenant, took command of the company. Capt. Porter witnessed the blowing up of Fort Erie by the Americans, when 500 British troops were destroyed by the explosion.

We have already alluded to the report that Rear-Admiral Ammen is to be sent to represent our Government at the International Isthmus Canal Congress, Lieut. Wyse, of the French navy, having been sent over to invite our Government to co-operate. As our Government is in possession of full information in regard to most all the proposed routes, the results of years of labor on the part of our officers at the cost of wrecked constitutions and not a few lives, it would seem important that our representatives should be supplied with the fullest amount of printed information and authentic maps and charts. This cannot be done, however, until the reports of Commander Lull, on the Panama route, and Lieut. Collins on the Napipi route, have been added to the printed matter. In view of this deficiency the American Geographical Society, always foremost in such undertakings, has appointed a committee consisting of Chief Justice Chas. P. Daly, Francis A. Stout, T. Bailey Myers, and Clarence King, who have memorialized Congress on the subject. It is to be hoped for our national and naval credit that some attention will be paid to this request.

A NATIVE poem describing the killing of Capt. Cook has been recently published in France. It is attributed to Kupa, an eye witness of the event. The vessels are described as "two forests gently floating on the water, the Englishmen as 'Goords who breathed out fire and smoke from their nostrils and mouths, had dazzling white skins and sparkling eyes, wore skins of various colors, with holes in the sides, into which they plunged their hands, and which appeared full of treasures. A god with his thunderbolt kills Kupa's father, whereupon the others who had swam out to the vessel take to flight. The priest declares that the floating island is the war vessel of the god Lono, who, after murdering his wife through jealousy, left Hawaii long ago to explore the seas, and had now returned, according to his promise, after six generations. Lono (Cook) and his fellow gods shoot hissing arrows of fire at the stars, making some of them fall into the sea. Flames of strange colors descended from the trees of the floating islands, and extraordinary sounds alarmed the natives. Next morning Lono lands; is treated as a god, with sacrifices and prostrations; but whether from anger or from having forgotten the language he makes no answer. Several of his inferior gods seized on sacred fish destined for the altar. Others begin pulling up the palisades surrounding the sacred enclosure, the Moral, where the elders meet. King Kalaimano remonstrates, but they laugh and persist. Lono comes up, crosses the sacred boundary, and is about to enter the Moral. Kalaimano intercepts his progress, but Lono rudely pushes him away. Kalaimano takes Lono up in his arms, and on his struggling to free himself presses him lightly. Lono cries out with pain. 'He cries, so he is not a god,' exclaims Kalaimano, and kills him. The other gods who were pulling up the stakes fly, but the natives fall on them and, strange to say, their blood flows like that of mortals. Kalaimano, however, while launching arrows from the shore, is killed by the invisible fire.

THE young Prince Napoleon is not only the idol of his mother's eyes but a special favorite with Queen Victoria, who invited him to Windsor, seated him by her side on the sofa, and with a trembling voice thanked him for volunteering for the Zulu war. Of his mother's present appearance, Olive Logan writes, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Her hair is still the same beautiful blonde, and it is said she wears a wig. Certainly there is not a thread of gray visible. Otherwise she has aged indeed. She looked positively haggard, pale as a ghost, her drooping, fatigued eyes encircled with the blue rings of care and anxiety. Her faded appearance formed a great contrast with that of her son, a rosebud of a young fellow, in the first flush of joyous youth, up to anything you like, you know; and evidently just bubbling over with pleasurable excitement at the thought of going out to the seat of war with numbers of the greatest 'swells' in the British army. One has only to see these two relics of the imperial shipwreck to fully understand what a fearful sacrifice it must be to Eugenie to give up her boy, even for the short period of four months, which is supposed to be the length of his stay in Africa. She is the French mother to the very letter, quite a different being from an English or an American maternal parent. She has no *sangfroid* with him; her eyes are incessantly upon him; idolatry is legible in every glance. Since his departure her condition, I hear, has been really alarming. Tears, sobs and fainting fits have succeeded each other almost uninterruptedly, while cries of 'O, mon fils; mon fils cher!' have wrung the hearts of her listening attendants."

A DAILY PAPER SAYS: "Pinafore" by amateur company in Washington to-day. Secretary of the Navy present with twelve or fifteen ladies. General appropriateness of his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts remarked by audience with smiles."

"OLD WHITEY," President Hayes's war horse, died in Fremont, Ohio, on Thursday night, age twenty-nine years. He entered active service in 1863, and was the hero of thirty battles, chiefly in Virginia. In one of the battles, General Hastings, who rode him, was dangerously wounded. In 1865 Mr. Hayes sent him to his uncle Sardis Burchard as a present. The old horse was buried on the President's grounds and will have a tombstone.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES H. JONES, Major John L. Broome, Capt.

George Butler, and 1st Lieut. H. C. Cochran, U. S. M. C., gentlemen promoted by the retirement of Col. M. R. Kintzing, were physically examined at Washington, March 18, and all found qualified by the Board of which Medical Director Lunsdale is president, and Medical Inspectors Dean and Gibbs members.

MAJOR O. D. GREENE, A. A. G., recently relieved from duty at Headquarters Department South, and ordered to Headquarters Department, Columbia, being a witness in the case of Colonel Hazen, soon to be tried at Governor's Island, has been directed to delay joining his new station until that service has been performed.

GEN. ROSECRANS is not ill as reported, but is in San Francisco in perfect health.

THE chairman of the Committee on Navigation of the New York assembly, who, during the examination of the East River bridge question recently, convulsed an audience of sea captains by asking whether the mainmast of a ship was 127 feet high from the deck at low or at high water.

THE Paris wits and draughtsmen are making merry over Prince Louis's departure to fight the Zulus. They have him on a wooden rocking-horse; they mount him on a velocipede; they put a badly bent *sabre de mon pères* in his hand; or again, they bedeck him with carpet-bag and gun-swab. The subject is so easy for satire that nobody could miss it. For all that, if the young Prince wins his spurs on the Tugela, or perhaps captures Cetewayo in single combat, these same pencils and pens may celebrate his glory, when Louis comes marching home.

LIEUT. A. H. FLETCHER, of the Navy, whose disreputable exploits have been the subject of much public comment, is now on board the receiving ship at League Island. He applied to the Navy Department a few days ago for medical treatment, claiming that he was sick and his mind diseased. He was therefore received on board the *Potomac*, provided with comfortable quarters and supplied with medical attendance. What steps will be taken by the Department in the matter of his improper actions has not yet been determined upon.

COL. PHILIP STOCKTON died in Washington, on the morning of March 25th. He graduated at West Point in 1832, being of the class of which had as members Col. Casey, Gen. McCook, Col. Van Voast, Gen. Stanley, Jerome Bonaparte, Gen. Hartuff, Gen. C. R. Woods, Col. Swain, Col. A. W. Evans, Col. Henry Douglass, Gen. Wm. Myers, Gen. Kautz, Gen. Crook, Gen. John P. Hawkins, and others who have made their mark in the country. Col. Stockton was first commissioned in the 8th Infantry, and transferred as 1st lieutenant to the 1st Cavalry, on the organization of that regiment in 1855, and he remained in that regiment until he resigned to join the Confederacy in 1861. He was the son of the late Philip Stockton, of Newport, R. I., by the first marriage with a lady from South Carolina. He had been for some time in the employ of the Engineer Dept. in Washington, but he was attacked some months since with a disease of the heart, which terminated his life. Col. Stockton had many warm friends among his old associates. His remains were carried to Baltimore for interment, and we noticed among the pall bearers at the funeral, which took place from 923 8th street, Gen. L. L. Lomax, Capt. Wm. B. Johns, Gen. I. N. Palmer, of the old Army.

THE following officers were registered at the War Department for the week ending March 25: Lieut. E. Davis, 3d Artillery; Major E. V. Sumner, Cavalry; Gen. N. W. Brown, Asst. Paymaster-General; Capt. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery; Col. J. V. D. Reeve retired; Gen. J. M. Schofield; Capt. R. P. O'Beirne, A. D. C.; Col. H. A. Morrow, 13th Infantry; Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry; Surg. E. P. Vollum; Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, 6th Infantry; Gen. A. H. Terry.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House for the week ending March 25: Midshipman H. T. Mayo, Navy; Dr. W. T. Hord, Navy; Midshipman C. C. Rogers, Navy; C. M. Carrow, U. S. A.; Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A.; Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery; Major Geo. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Kimball, 14th Infantry.

THE Legislature of Rhode Island sent a delegation to the funeral of Gen. T. W. Sherman and passed eulogistic resolutions. Governor Van Zandt attended with his staff, viz.: Colonels Charles Potter, William J. Cozzens, Geo. T. French and A. P. Baker. General staff, Adjutant-General C. H. Barney, Quartermaster-General C. R. Dennis, Surgeon-General J. C. Badlong, Paymaster-General Jabez C. Knight, Assistant Adjutant-General W. H. Turner, Assistant Surgeon-General W. H. King. The casket containing the remains was carried into the church by six stalwart, handsomely uniformed non-commissioned officers of the 1st United States Artillery. The silver plate on the casket bore the following inscription, viz.:

MAJOR GEN.

THOMAS W. SHERMAN,

U. S. ARMY.

Born March 26, 1813;

Died March 16, 1879.

The filling in of the words "Major Gen." was made to represent the stars and stripes. Deceased was clothed in the full uniform of a Major General. As in the case of the funeral of Mrs. Sherman but six days ago, the young son, Willie, was the chief mourner. The line was formed in the following order:

Mounted Trumpeters.
Light Battery K, 1st United States Artillery, 1st Lt. R. G. Shaw commanding.
Band, 1st United States Artillery, K. Price, leader.
Battery B, 1st United States Artillery, 1st Lieut. Barber commanding.
Battery E, 1st United States Artillery, Capt. F. E. Taylor commanding.
Battery F, 1st United States Artillery, Capt. C. P. Eakin commanding; Capt. Royal T. Frank commanding Battalion.
Newport Artillery Company, Col. A. P. Sherman commanding.
Carriages containing Rev. G. J. Magill and Dr. King.

Bearers.

Colonel I. Vogdes, U. S. A.; Major G. K. Warren, U. S. E.; Captain P. M. Ramsey, U. S. N.; Capt. U. C. Marin, U. S. N.; General L. Richmond, Col. Wm. Gilpin, Hon. H. Y. Ledyard, Mr. David Gould.
Carriages containing His Excellency, Gov. Van Zandt, and the personal and general staff.
Soldiers formerly under Gen. Sherman; distinguished citizens, etc.

The whole line was in command of Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Artillery. By his will Gen. Sherman leaves \$5,000 to a colored woman who has been in his family since his marriage, and was formerly, it is said, a slave in Governor Shannon's family. George

C. Mason is appointed the guardian of his son, who at twenty-one obtains absolute control of property estimated to be worth \$100,000.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE of Virginia is to be invited to deliver the address at Atlanta, Ga., next Decoration Day.

GENERAL GEORGE C. FOSTER, United States Marshal for Vermont, died at Burlington, in that State, last Wednesday. He entered the Civil War as a captain and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

THE President has nominated to be Director of Surveys under the Interior Department, Mr. Clarence King, who is obviously the fittest man to be entrusted with the work of organizing the new system and managing it.

QUEEN VICTORIA left London, March 25, for the Continent. After a short stay in Paris she will go to Arona on Lago Maggiore.

THE Cleveland *Leader* will not believe that Grant is the man on horseback. He is on an elephant in India.

COLONEL BASILEWITCH, of the Imperial Russian Guard, visiting Berlin, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of picking a lady's pocket, is supposed to have been the victim of conspiring circumstances. He has gone to St. Petersburg to lay his case before the Czar, having been liberated on appeal after giving his personal security for 300,000 marks.

Of the newly elected Senate officials at Washington, Colonel Burch, secretary, got his title as a Confederate staff officer; Col. Peyton, executive clerk, served on the staff of Robert E. Lee, and Dr. Bullock, the chaplain, married a sister of John C. Breckinridge.

LIEUT. D. F. TOZIER, of the revenue cutter *Fossenden*, has received from the State Department, a beautiful and very artistic gold medal, as a testimonial from the French government to the value of the United States service in saving lives and vessels, as well as of the personal gallantry of the lieutenant, on the occasion of the stranding of the French bark *Peabody*, Feb. 23, 1877, off Horn Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, Lieut. Tozier being then in command of the revenue cutter *Dix*.

A STORY is told of a marine, at Southampton, England, who ordered the wife of the admiral off the grass of the dockyard lawn, replying, when the lady told him who she was: "I don't care, I only know you are not the admiral's cow."

ADMIRAL JAUREGUIBERRY, now French Minister of Marine and the Colonies, is one of the bravest and most highly gifted of the French naval officers; not only a good sailor, but an excellent soldier also, as was proved during the time he commanded a division of the army of the Loire in the Franco-German war.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Washington Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute, was held at the Navy Department at 8 P. M., Thursday, when a paper on "Revolving Storms, or How the Winds Blow within the Storm Disk," was read by Lieutenant Commander Thomas Nelson, U. S. N.

THE following officers are reported in Paris: Commodore Theodore F. Kane, U. S. N., and family, 44 Rue Clichy; 2d Lieutenant W. H. Wheeler, U. S. A., Hotel Chatham.

MAJOR PHILIP R. FENDALL, U. S. Marine Corps, died suddenly, last week, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Major Fendall was born in District of Columbia, and appointed to the Marine Corps from California, being commissioned 2d lieutenant, October 17, 1857. He served on the steam frigate *Merrimac*, Pacific squadron from 1858 to 1860; was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1861, and served in that year on the steam sloop *Susquehanna*, South Atlantic Blockading squadron; on the West Gulf Blockading squadron, 1862-3; was at the battle of Port Royal, etc.; commissioned captain July 26, 1861; stationed at Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., 1863-5; at Headquarters, Washington, D. C., in 1866; Marine Barracks, Gosport, Va., 1866-7; steam sloop *Guerriere*, flag ship, South Atlantic squadron, 1867-9; in command of Marines, at Annapolis, Md., 1870-2; Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, 1873-4; Fleet Marine officer, steamer *Franklin*, flag ship, European station, 1875-6; promoted to Major, January 22, 1876; on sick leave, 1877-8, and placed on the retired list May 15, 1878; he received the brevet of major June 17, 1870, for gallant and meritorious conduct at battles of Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, Sewell's Point, Savannah River, James River, etc. His father was a prominent Washington jurist, an intimate friend of Clay and Webster. Major Fendall leaves a wife and a little daughter. His wife is a daughter of the late Jonathan Tredick, for many years president of the Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy are reported in New York City during the past week: Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, Starveant House; Lieut. Commander H. C. White, U. S. N., Union Square Hotel; Major A. H. Nickerson, Asst. Adj. Gen., en route to Washington; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Artillery, en route to Carlisle Barracks, Penn.; and Col. John J. Gregg, 8th Cavalry, New York Hotel.

IN the life and death of Colonel Stockton we have an example of the strange vicissitudes of fortune. The mother of Stockton was a Miss Cantee. She had a long line of honorable ancestors, and she was probably a descendant of one of the Huguenot families, that settled in South Carolina. At the time of her marriage she was possessed of an ample fortune which was not materially impaired during her life time, and which at her death was left in trust for her children; but after the second marriage Mr. Stockton, in some way, obtained the control of the property which was gradually dissipated, so that at his death there was nothing left to his children by the first marriage. At the close of the Civil war Colonel Stockton found himself absolutely penniless, and he soon became broken down in health. He was treated with great kindness by Gen. Humphreys, of the Engineer Corps, who could, however, only give employment to men who were enlisted in the general service, and the colonel was thus enrolled. Thus he is dropped from the rolls of the Army as an enlisted man, but his remains were followed to the train which took them from Washington by many kind friends, among whom were Generals Averill, Field, Bener, Robertson, and Senator Butler. Mr. John W. Williams of Baltimore—a family connection—took charge of the Colonel's remains, and he has also taken the temporary charge of a son and daughter. Their mother, who was a daughter of the late Paymaster Cunningham of the Army, died some year since.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. R. E. IMPRY, U. S. Navy, returned from Europe March 21 by steamer *Canada*.

THE *Marion* sailed from New York at 3 P. M. on March 25. At 8 A. M. next day a war steamer passed in Cape Henry supposed to be the *Marion*.

THE board examining midshipmen for ensigns is still in session at Annapolis. Midshipmen Prouditt and Jardine were rejected physically, for temporary disability, and granted sick leave.

At a special meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute, held at the Board House, Naval Academy, Thursday, March 27th, the decision of the Judges was announced and the Prize Essay read.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GEO. W. COFFIN, who was examined by a board at Mare Island for promotion, has successfully passed both the physical and professional examination, and has been recommended for promotion.

LIEUT. JOHN W. DANENHOWER, U. S. Navy, having passed a satisfactory examination at Washington for promotion, has passed through the city, en route to the Pacific coast, to resume his duties on the Arctic yacht *Jeannette*, refitting at Mare Island, Cal.

A CABLE telegram from Capt. Badger, through Despatch Agent London, was received by the Secretary of the Navy on March 25, stating that the *Constitution* was out of dock, thoroughly repaired and in good sea-worthy condition, and would sail on Saturday next for the United States.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. L. FERNALD and Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover have been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to make examination of the timber lands reserved for naval purposes, in accordance with an act of Congress passed last session, and report such as not needed and can be transferred to the General Land Office and be subject to entry. They will leave at once on this duty.

A SALUTE of eleven guns was fired at the Naval Academy March 20 in honor of the arrival of Commodore A. Bryson, president of the board to examine for promotion the class of cadet midshipmen of 1876, which convened that day. The class numbers thirty-eight members, and the examination will continue about ten days.

COMMANDER L. A. BEARDSLEE has been appointed senior officer, and Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs and Naval Constructor W. L. Mintyne members of a board to examine, test, and report upon the merits of a Thiers' tubular rudder automatic disinfecting ventilators and fog alarm, recently applied to the *Tallapoosa*.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, commanding European station, reports from Villefranche, March 10, that the *Enterprise* sailed from Palermo Feb. 24, and arrived at Port Mahon the 27th. On the night of the 24th she encountered a hurricane and lost her fore-sail and foretopmast staysail. She was hoisted under main topsail for 16 hours. She left Port Mahon March 4, and arrived next day at Barcelona. All well on board. The *Despatch* expected to leave Constantinople, March 10, for Naples, where she will meet the *Trenton*.

THE *Tallapoosa* will be ready to leave Washington about March 27, for a trip to the Navy yards. She has been pretty thoroughly repaired, and one of Shier's improved ventilating apparatus has been applied to her at the expense of the parties interested in the invention. Much is claimed for this apparatus. The Secretary of the Navy expects to go a short distance down the river in the *Tallapoosa*, particularly to observe the performance of the invention.

THE following is the present strength of the Navy of the United States: Officers of line, active list, 1,076; retired, 134; total, 1,210; staff officers, active, 667; retired, 106; total, 773; warrant officers, active, 205; retired, 29; total, 234; mates, active, 430, all grades, including cadets at Academy, 2,260; enlisted men and boys, 7,318; allowed by law, 7,500; steam vessels, 67; sailing vessels, 23; iron clads, 24; torpedo boats, 2; ferry and tug boats, 28; total, 143.

WE learn that the probability of a retirement in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps has given rise to a general expression of opinion that the appointment should be given to the senior applicant, whoever he may be, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Navy believes this preference to be eminently fair and just, particularly in a corps where lineal promotion is so slow as in the Marine Corps.

THE *Iroquois* was in the dock at Mare Island at last accounts undergoing repairs. The *Alert* was awaiting her turn to be taken on, being meantime stripped and dismantled. The standing and running rigging of the *Iroquois* is ready for setting up at short notice. The machinery of the *Alert* has been taken out for survey by a board composed of Chief

Engineers Fletcher and Kutz, and Passed Assistant Engineer Entwistle. A four bladed screw for the *Iroquois* is to be cast, of the following dimensions: Fourteen feet diameter, 19 feet pitch, and having a helicoidal area of 11 square feet. A new stern-bearing will be made for her and her shaft lengthened out to suit the new propeller; the old one having been a hoisting two blade. She will go into commission as soon as ready. The *Jamestown* was lying at the quay wharf waiting for some disposition to be made with her. No work of any description is being performed on her. Her battery has been taken ashore. The *Independence* has in the neighborhood of two hundred men aboard of her, including the crew of the *Alert*. Captain John Irwin is in command. The monitor *Camanche* is tied fast to the old *Monadnock*. Machinists Hodges and Fleming remain aboard of her during the day looking out for and keeping the machinery in order.

THE *Alaska*, whose orders to Sitka we announced last week, arrived at San Francisco recently from New York, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at the principal commercial ports on the west coast of South America and Mexico. The *Alaska*, after making so long a trip, has within a few days reported in condition for any service. Captain Geo. Brown, who is in command, will receive instructions to take every measure in his power to protect persons and property in Alaska, and will remain there as long as may be necessary. She has a complement of about 230 all told, who are capable of effective work. She will also carry up arms and ammunition for the formation of a company at Sitka, if one can be raised, and leave them in the custody of the Collector of Customs, for present or future use. Should the occasion require the interference of the *Alaska*, there is no room to doubt that whatever she has to do will be done with vigor and effectually. She carries a battery of one 8 inch muzzle loading rifle, ten 9 inch guns, one 60 pounder rifle, two 20 pounder breech-loaders, one 3 inch breech-loading howitzer, one 12 pounder light, one short Gatling. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, George Brown; Lieutenant Commander, Benj. P. Lambertson; Lieutenants, J. E. Craig, H. N. Manny, J. G. Eaton, and E. B. Barry; Master, W. E. Sewell; Ensigns, C. A. Corbin, F. B. Vinton and Ridgely Hunt; Cadet Midshipmen, F. M. Bostwick, J. H. Glennon, A. N. Wood, and G. M. Ormsby; Surgeon, W. K. Van Reypen; Assistant Surgeon, S. H. Griffith; Paymaster, Charles F. Guild; Chief Engineer, J. W. Thomson, Jr.; Passed Assistant Engineers, A. W. Morley and H. L. Slosson; 1st Lieutenant Marines, Frank Scott; Commanding Officer's Clerk, H. M. Orr; Pay Officer's Clerk, Jacob Harcler; Hostess, John Burrows; Gunner, John J. Walsh; Carpenter, Gould Northup; Sailmaker, J. C. Chevalier.

THE *Panama Star and Herald* reports that several of the officers of the *Lackawanna* and *Adams* enjoyed themselves March 10 with a "pigeon shoot" on the Savannah, near the X Club House. The day, although cloudy, was favorable, and the shooting was fair. Each "shootist" tried his skill at 8 birds, but only one, Lieut. Richman, made a clean sweep, and killed all his birds. We append the score:

| Names. | Single Birds. | | Double Birds. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Killed. | Missed. | Killed. | Missed. |
| Lieutenant Brice..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Engineer Bates..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Captain Chandler..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Midshipman Woodworth..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Lieutenant Richman..... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total..... | 23 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Birds shot at..... | 40 | | | |
| Killed at trap..... | 30 | | | |
| Killed in the field..... | 7 | | | |
| Got away..... | 3 | | | |

Lucius Chooker, Umpire and Scorer.

After the match was ended, the party repaired to the hostelry of "Jamaica John," where a most interesting ceremony took place—that of christening, in true nautical style, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. "Jamaica John," which had attained the mature age of fourteen hours. The name bestowed upon this "precious child" was "John, Lackawanna, Adams, Jamaica." Sponsors: Mr. Neptune and Miss Mermaid. The gentlemen present offered various gifts to the infantile "John, Lackawanna," etc., which were of such value that in a few minutes a half-dozen women or more appeared, bearing children of all ages, colors, sizes, shapes, smells, and conditions, and mildly suggested that the same interesting and profitable ceremony should be performed upon their darlings. Christening, as a pleasure, was ended for the day. The captain and officers of the *Adams* gave a reception at the residence of the American Consul, Panama, on the evening of March 4, when the German, introduced for the first time in Panama, was the feature of the entertainment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Herald* reports that on the 14th and 15th of February the *Richmond*, en route to Nice, under sail alone, logged 247 1 2 knots, about 300 land miles, from meridian to meridian, about 23h. 40m., an excellent run, well justifying the confidence the ship's officers have in her sailing abilities. At Nice, where the *Richmond* arrived Feb. 17, three of our men-of-war were found, the *Trenton*, *Quinnebaug*, and *Alliance*. The French flag was run up, 21 guns fired, hawsers run out, and the *Richmond* moored to a buoy outside the remainder of the fleet. The usual ceremonies and necessary procedures, and, when off duty, officers went on shore. The writer, whose letter is dated Naples, March 3, says further:

The 22d of February came, and our fleet was decorated in honor of Washington. Likewise a French man-of-war, which came in the night before, and which a rumor has said went ashore in a gale a short time after. The day was further enlivened by a barge race between the *Trenton* and the *Rich-*

mond's crews for the championship of the Mediterranean and Asiatic stations. Our boat, while pulling nobly, was beaten, but it had not been in the water till we reached Gibraltar, and they were in need of practice. On the afternoon of that day we unmoored ship and started for Naples, where we were to coal ship. On the evening of the 23d Corsica was in sight, but the wind freshened into a driving gale, and, it being deemed unsafe to try the passage between it and Capria, when unable to see ahead, we wore ship and ran to the northward and westward. The wind and sea rapidly increased, and, as the day drew to a close, the ship rolled and pitched in a heavy sea. About 5 o'clock, every one below was startled by a heavy crash overhead, and the rush of water down the hatches, which rushed over decks, and into stowage and state rooms. A swift running sea had boarded us over both rails, principally the weather one, had knocked in four ports, and 30 feet of hammock rail, had washed adrift the heavy sailing launch and bent her iron davits, beside washing away her cradle. Not content with this, some of it had broken the boarding pikes on the mainmast; had gone down the smoke stack and flooded the fire room; had sent five shot out of the racks, knocked over an officer and three or four others, and finally had flooded spar, berth and orlop deck with a hundred tons of water. But our gallant craft, nothing daunted, shook herself, and again buffeted the seas. Before the gale was over we were rolling 40 degrees one way, and toll, toll, went the bell as she lay over to the waves. Now we are so strangely quiet, moored here in Naples, head and stern. For three days, with one fair one, we were beset by very heavy gales, and well shaken up we were. Between the gales, on the morning of Monday, the 24th, we again sighted Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon, and Elba, the place of his first imprisonment. On the 27th Mt. Vesuvius was sighted, then Naples, and before noon we were anchored off the mole. Hardly had we settled down to our anchor when an Italian bark came in, rounded to and dropped anchor ahead of us. Soon she came drifting down, and, despite our veering chain, she fouled our head boom. Soon her mizenmast fell, and our dolphin striker unmercifully tore into pieces her stern. In vain they were hailed and told what to do; they ran forward, crossing themselves, and calling on Santa Marie. There were no tug boats on hand, and she was not gotten off until our own boat took a hawser from her to a buoy. Our head boom was rather the worse for the encounter, which makes additional work necessary here. Well braced, stayed and manned, the *Richmond* has fully justified the confidence felt by officers and men in her, and her behavior in the very severe gale to which she has been subjected has strengthened this feeling.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 21.—Captain Wm. P. McCann, to command the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 10th April.

Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, attached to the Bureau of Equipment, to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., to take charge of a draft of twenty-five boys to be transferred to the Naval Station, Norfolk. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington and resume present duties.

Gunner Geo. L. Albino, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Carpenter John S. Waltmeyer, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st April.

MARCH 22.—Master Robert H. McLean, to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, on the 1st April.

Medical Inspector Thomas W. Leach, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st April.

MARCH 24.—Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Charles McDonald, to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston.

MARCH 25.—Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st April.

MARCH 26.—Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to special duty at Chester, Pa.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, to superintend practice ship Constellation.

DETACHED.

MARCH 21.—Captain John Irwin, from the command of the receiving ship Independence on the 10th April, and ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chaplain S. D. Boorum has reported his return home, having been detached from the Quinnebaug, European Station, on the 12th February, and has been placed on sick leave.

Carpenter Luther L. Martin, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 31st March, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 22.—Medical Inspector W. F. Ford, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 31st March, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

MARCH 21.—Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draper, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to report to Commodore Nicholson for instruction preliminary to promotion.

MARCH 25.—Boatswain Peter H. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 31st March, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant-Commander D. W. Mulvan, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship James-town, at Mare Island.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, from April 1, 1879.

DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant Robert G. Peck has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the Alert, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, until the 15th April.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Coffin to be a Commander in the Navy from November 30, 1878.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore A. G. Clary (retired list) at present at San Miguel, Western Islands, has been extended one year from the 1st May next, with permission to remain abroad.

The leave of Lieutenant N. E. Niles, at present at Geneva, Switzerland, has been extended six months.

The leave of Commander H. B. Seeley has been extended three weeks.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending March 26, 1879:

William Shepperd, seaman, March 10, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

James McFarland, beneficiary, March 12, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Frank Tracy, ordinary seaman, March 16, Naval Hospital, New York.

Roland F. Du Bois, landman, February 16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Francis J. Townshend, apothecary, February 26, U. S. S. Enterprise, European Station.

Walter H. Pleasant, machinist, March 12, U. S. S. Baton Rouge.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

MARCH 27.—First Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Zellin, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell in a communication of March 6 reports the following:

Commander A. R. Yates relieved Commander T. F. Kane of the command of the Alliance at Smyrna on the 31st January.

Lieutenant F. H. Paine reported for duty as flag lieutenant on board the Trenton on the 6th February.

Lieutenant E. P. Wood was transferred from the Trenton to the Quinnebaug on the 15th February.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. G. Henneberger reported for duty on board the Trenton on the 6th March.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Du Bose was detached from the Trenton on the 6th March, and returned to the United States.

Chaplain S. D. Boorum detached from the Quinnebaug on the 6th March, and ordered to return to the United States, having been condemned by Medical Survey.

Cadet Engineers G. H. Bull and R. S. Griffin, who went out as passengers on board the *Richmond*, reported for duty on board the Alliance on the 18th February.

THE CRUISE OF THE TICONDEROGA.—In accordance with a request contained in a letter from Commodore Shufeldt, dated "U. S. Flagship *Ticonderoga*, Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands, January 7, 1879," the officers of the *Ticonderoga* have been detailed by Commander Cromwell for the following specific duties:

The Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander H. C. Nields, to ascertain the nature of cargoes, both of export and import, the kind and quality of goods and products, the country of manufacture of those imported, the price of freights, the number and nationality of crews, the draft, rig, etc., of vessels employed. The laws governing entry and exit, port regulations, pilotage and harbor fees, light dues, tonnage dues, etc.

The navigator, Lieut. F. W. Sturday, to plan and take charge of all expeditions for surveys or other duty away from the ship with the assistance of such younger officers as may be detailed.

Lieut. H. L. Tremaine beside assisting the navigator is to study the subjects connected with boats, canvas rafts and floats for ordinary purposes and for passing through surf with their paddles, outriggers, anchors, etc.; also matters relating to hunting, fishing and trapping.

Lieut. F. J. Drake to take charge of all meteorological observations; to note prevailing winds and changes of seasons, and to compile such information as might be useful to mariners; also to make all magnetic observations and determine the dip of lods and stratas.

Lieut. Kossuth Niles to assist the navigator, beside which he is to turn his attention to the physical and political geography of the imperfectly known countries visited, particularly in reference to the form of country, mountain ranges, rivers, springs, lakes, coast line and the ocean bounding it; also the forms and ceremonies connected with the Government; the language, vocabularies, poetry and literature, and the public roads or other modes of communication.

Master C. E. Vreeland is to observe the present style of dress with the changes as far back as can be traced; the colors and patterns preferred; the cost of the materials and whether they are domestic or imported; ceremonial dresses and ornaments, of what materials, whether of home manufacture or imported, together with other costs, etc.

Chief Engineer Fred. G. McKean is to keep the journal with descriptive notes, etc., narration of incidents, etc., obtained from the Commodore or other eye witnesses from personal observations or other sources.

Surg. H. M. Wells and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart are to report upon the hygiene, climatology and medical topography of the various countries; hospitals, medical schools and colleges; medical botany and natural history; also the physical characteristics of nations and of the state of society—results of employment and education upon the population; articles used for food, etc.

Paymaster W. J. Thompson is to gather material relative to currency and banking, weights and measures, joint stock companies, public revenue and expenditures, agricultural implements and methods of soil, the production of grain, fruits and vegetables, cattle and poultry, the principal business houses and the nature of business carried on, what supplies could be obtained and their comparative cost. Also the coins or articles of barter, the designs of the former, counterfeiting and the laws bearing thereon, where the coins are made and the cost of manufacture, whether the bullion is procured from native mines or by purchase, relative value of foreign coins and rate of exchange.

The Marine Officer, Lieut. J. P. Mannix, is to take into consideration the military affairs of the various peoples met with, including military organization and history, tactics, discipline, maneuvers and arms, mode of attack and defence, etc. Also military geography, surveying and reconnaissance.

The Senior Passed Assistant Engineer, Sam. Gragg, is to ascertain the character of all steamers trading with the ports touched at; engines, boilers, construction, whether of wood or iron, speed, quantity of coal carried and the amount consumed per day, coaling stations, price of quality of coal, etc.

The Passed Assistant Engineer, next in rank, Jos. P. Mickey, is to notice all working in metals, beside which he is to make a study of the modes of punishment in use and also of the musical instruments of the different countries.

The Ensigns are detailed to act as officers of the deck, and in addition to their duties as such the Senior Ensign, W. S. Hughes, is to prepare a general description of the cities, towns, and villages visited, furnishing sketches made in them, also to note their municipal offices and regulations, system of levying taxes, etc.

The Ensign next in rank, F. E. Fletcher, is to describe and illustrate important localities and objects of interest to report upon native inscriptions, ornamental carvings and decorative designs.

The Junior Ensign, D. Daniels, is to assist the executive officer. The Senior Cadet Engineer, Geo. W. McElroy, is to consider the religious, idols, temples and religious ceremonies of the various peoples fallen in with.

The Cadet Engineer next in rank, Joseph R. Wilmer, is to take up the subject of popular amusements, games, etc.

The correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, J. A. Lewis, writing from Sierra Leone, Africa, January 23, 1879, says: "The *Ticonderoga* steamed into this harbor on Wednesday, January 15, and immediately on letting go her anchors ran up to the masthead (the American flag flying, of course), the English flag and fired a national salute of 21 guns. There being no English man-of-war of sufficient rank to respond, the response was made from Johnson's Battery, on the land. At 5 o'clock Commodore Shufeldt came on shore, and was met at Queen's Wharf by an escort of honor comprising about 100 soldiers of the Second West India Regiment, with a band of music. He proceeded at once to Government House and paid his respects to the Governor-in-Chief, since which time the Governor has been on board and been received with all the honors due his office. Numerous invitations were extended to the Commodore and officers of the ship to dine, but inasmuch as one of the rules of the Service prohibit officers from being on shore after sundown, all dining had to take a back seat, and breakfasts only were indulged in."

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.—A most interesting history of the New York Navy Yard was presented in a paper read on Tuesday evening, March 25, before the Long Island Historical Society, by Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, commandant of the Yard. The site was purchased from the Indians in 1637 by old Jorisde Yarm de Rapelye. In 1656 the bay was first called the Wallabout, from the number of Walloons, or foreigners, who settled there. In 1755, the tract, after continuing in the Rapelye family over a century, was purchased for a ship-yard by John Jackson, who built there our first man-of-war, the *Adams*, which made her first cruise in 1799. In 1801 Jackson sold the property, 45 acres, to the Government for \$40,000. May 18 following, the city of New York granted the southern part of the present yard, and the title to the land between

high and low water mark. \$7,650 was paid in 1834 for the site of the Naval Hospital, and \$258,000, in 1848, for the strip of land between the hospital and the first purchase, the City of New York granting all the water privileges, and, in 1865, Brooklyn the right to the portion of Clinton and Vanderbilt avenues enclosed in the Yard. In 1867, \$90,000 was paid to Wm. Ruggles for part of Little street. In all, \$426,707.50, and it was originally a waste of mud and swamps, and creeks. The British wintered their ships from 1776 to 1784 in front of the site, and here 11,000 American patriots perished in the Jersey prison ship. The first officer of the yard was Captain Jonathan Thompson, from 1806 to 1812. Capt. Isaac Chauncey succeeded him. Commodore Nicholson named in succession all the different commanders of the yard, with their terms of service, and the principal improvements made in the time of each. The big ship-houses were begun in 1831. The dry dock was built in 1832 at a cost of \$2,000,000. In 1860 and '61 the busy times of the yard began. In the years from 1861 to 1865 there were employed an average of 5,000 men, at an expense one year—1865—of nearly \$4,000,000. At present the force is but 600. In conclusion, he said: "The yard has been seventy-eight years in existence, and has grown to be the great naval station of the country. There have been built and launched forty-six vessels of all sizes at a total cost of \$16,260,000, and there have been built eighty large buildings. There is still needed two more dry-docks at least 400 feet long, and a marine railway for small vessels. There should also be a large timber basin and a wharf for coaling and storehouses along the Cob Dock. The Government must always rely principally on this yard, and neither State nor city, corporation nor individual, should be allowed to obtain, on any pretence whatever, a single foot of land now within its precincts." On motion of Mr. Alden J. Spooner, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Commodore for his interesting paper.

THE work upon the National jetties, now building at Charleston, S. C., by contractors Bangs and Dolby, after the plans and under the direction of General Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, advances satisfactorily. Captain James Post is assistant and executive officer upon the work; it will be about 9,000 feet long. The stone used comes from the Hell Gate excavation in New York harbor.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.—During the first six days of the present session of Congress, up to and including the 6th of March, the following bills, etc., were introduced into the Senate and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. No. 13, to authorize the assignment of a retired rear-admiral as governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia; S. No. 43, to promote the efficiency of naval chaplains; S. No. 68, to authorize and equip an Arctic Expedition; S. No. 114, to prevent naval officers from being kept upon the retired list after their disability has ceased; S. No. 26, to settle accounts of Acting Assistant Paymaster Edw. K. Winship, U. S. N.; S. No. 49, for the relief of Greenleaf Cilley; S. No. 125, to appoint Spruille Braden an ensign; S. No. 163, to restore Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey to the retired list of the Navy; S. No. 174, for the relief of J. S. Underhill.

The following were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

The Burnside Bill, S. No. 25, to reduce and reorganize the Army; S. No. 53, making appropriations for the erection of suitable posts on the Rio Grande; S. No. 54, to purchase additional land for the San Antonio Arsenal; S. No. 61, to authorize appointment of Benj. W. Atkinson to the Military Academy; S. No. 123, providing for filling vacancies in the office of chief of engineers U. S. A.; S. No. 129, to restore and retire Thos. H. Carpenter, late captain 17th Infantry; S. No. 147, to restore Bernard Reilly, Jr., to his former rank in the Army; S. No. 169, to settle the accounts of Richard H. Smith, late 3d Artillery; S. No. 192, to correct the date of commission of certain officers of the Quartermaster's Department; S. R. No. 8, to correct the military record of Major Wickliffe Cooper, deceased; S. No. 5, to pay claims for horses used in the service of the United States; S. No. 37, to equalize bounties.

Also to the Senate Military Committee, bills for the relief of the following persons:

S. No. 2, Mark Walker; S. No. 50, James A. Barr; S. No. 56, Edw. Brodin and J. W. Augur; S. No. 74, Frank P. Gross; S. No. 100, A. S. Bloom, late major 7th Kentucky Vol. Cav.; S. No. 105, John Gault, Jr.; S. No. 106, sufferers by loss of the *J. Don Cameron*; S. No. 128, Edw. Shields and others; S. No. 131, John W. Chickering; S. No. 149, John Gotschall; S. No. 160, H. A. Myers; S. No. 175, Major P. P. G. Hall; S. No. 176, Edw. H. Leib; S. No. 198, Capt. Bird L. Fletcher.

S. No. 112, for the promotion of justice in the Army and Navy, by permitting appeals from courts-martial to the United States courts was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and S. No. 113, to correct an error in section 1588, R. S., in reference to the pay of retired officers of the Navy, to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

On Thursday, March 27, the House of Representatives took up the Army Appropriation Bill, which was introduced substantially as the Hewitt bill which passed the last House, except with respect to the *posse comitatus* clause. The commutation of quarters is raised to twelve dollars a room, and it is also provided that there shall be no more promotions above the grade of captain, except in the engineers, until the Army is reorganized. It is to be hoped that this last proviso will be stricken out and Congress relieved from the odium of so gross an act of injustice.

The new bill is provoking little discussion. The clause allowing the Secretary of War certain discretion in applying the surplus of one appropriation to others which are found insufficient was stricken out.

An amendment reducing the Army to 15,000 was voted down, 119 to 58; a significant indication of the temper of the present Congress.

One of the latest attempts to correct the irregular flight of war rockets consists of fixing an additional head to the missile with holes in the neck for the escape of the powder gas rearwards, similar to the escapement at the base. It was thought that this would cause the rocket to preserve a more correct balance as well as increase its range, but it has been found in practice to have the contrary effect, and the suggested improvement is a failure.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

HOWES & COMPANY,

Army and Navy Bankers, 6 Wall st., N. Y.
solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES. F. A. HOWES.

HOWARD & CO., New York,

Special Announcement in relation to

WALTHAM WATCHES.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------|
| No. 3, Key-Winder, | \$9.90 | former price \$13 |
| " 3, " " | \$12.70 | " " \$18 |
| " 7, " " | \$16.90 | " " \$20 |
| " 8, " " | \$21.80 | " " \$25 |
| " 10, " " | \$29.90 | " " \$33 |
| No. 3, Stem-Winder, | \$13.70 | former price \$18 |
| " 3, " " | \$16.60 | " " \$24 |
| " 7, " " | \$21.90 | " " \$27 |
| " 8, " " | \$26.80 | " " \$32 |
| " 10, " " | \$34.90 | " " \$40 |

All are New Model Movements, in Solid Sterling Silver Cases (guaranteed), and the best finished Watches of these grades ever made by the American Watch Co. We have used the above numbers for years, and they are well known to our customers all over the country.

TERMS FOR THESE SPECIAL PRICES:—MONEY MUST BE SENT WITH THE ORDER. Post Office order is best and safest; next to that, Registered Letter. The Watch ordered will be sent at once, in perfect running order, safely packed to go any distance, and with two extra crystals. All charges will be prepaid by us to any part of the Union, no matter how remote. **GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE FROM AMERICAN WATCH CO. SENT WITH EACH WATCH.**

We do not care to sell to the Trade, and make no discount whatever; if dealers wish to buy of us, they must remit the same amount as any one else.

Address

Howard & Co., No. 264 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

We agree, as we always have, to refund the money for any Watch that does not give satisfaction.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, per annum..... \$300

Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$5

Piano Lessons, per annum..... \$18

Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Byrnes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General I. F. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Bahrgren, Washington, D. C.; General A. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

\$20.00 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR FIRST IN-
formation as to where **NORMAN LAMONT**, who
deserted in July, 1853, from Fifth United States Infantry, now
is, or for first legal evidence of his death.
Address F. W. KINGSTON, Attorney at Law, Toronto, Canada.

A FEW COPIES OF THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST AR-
TILLERY are for Sale at \$5 per copy, postage paid, to
cover the cost of publication. Address Major Wm. L. HASKIN,
Fort Preble, Portland, Me.
Subscribers who have not yet remitted are requested to do so
as soon as possible.

VALENTY PAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement

WE are informed that the Judge Advocate General gives it as his opinion that General Hazen cannot now be tried on the Stanley charges, and it is rumored, though we find no authority for the statement, that the court martial will give place to a court of inquiry. It is certain that General Sherman did all he could to arrange the matter between the two officers amicably. He wrote to General Stanley at one time, telling him that the only way he could get General Hazen tried was by getting himself tried. General Stanley replied that this was precisely what he desired. Including Gen. Hazen in the order is explained to have been an inadvertence.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously regarded. But both name and post-office address must come with the communication.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so. It is best to send subscriptions direct to the office. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, which must be at the risk of the subscriber.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Change of address will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the change announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Single Insertion..... | \$0.35 | per line space. |
| Four Insertions..... | .80 | " " " |
| Thirteen Insertions..... | 2.00 | " " " |
| Twenty-six Insertions..... | 3.00 | " " " |
| Fifty-two Insertions..... | 5.00 | " " " |

Reading Notices..... 50 cents per space line.

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per space line.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers.

245 Broadway, New York.

WHAT THE ARMY AND NAVY WANT.

THE British services, like our own, seem to be the unhappy subjects of ever recurring legislative action, none of which, so far, has resulted in any immediate benefit. The *United Service Gazette*, in a recent number, dilates upon this periodical evil, which it terms "patching up the army." It says: "The processes to which our army is annually subjected are akin to the efforts made by thrifty people to mend their old tin kettles, or patch up their threadbare coats. We are forbidden by the penuriousness which invariably emasculates our military policy from purchasing an entirely new article, and all that can be done is to repair breaches in the old. No number of unsightly patches matter in the least, provided the kettle can only be made to hold water in, and the coat to keep water out. In the same way, if the army can be made to serve its purpose without absolute collapse, we are satisfied to fill up the holes and make good the rents without attempting close and complete reform."

We, of the United States, can sympathize fully with our cousins across the Atlantic in this matter. Our Congress has annually, for many years, been "attempting close and complete reform," but with more than doubtful success. Bill after bill, project after project for "reorganization" is presented; day after day is occupied in debating the respective merits of each; the last moment arrives, but no bill has been passed, nor has any feasible project been adopted. And so the game goes on, and the Army, and therefore the nation, is the loser in every essential respect. Many imagine that the Army itself is opposed to reorganization and reform, but such is far from being the case. It is fully sensible that the old tin kettle has been patched so often, that a new article is much needed; but it is also sensible that the old article must originally have been made of the very best material, or it would never have stood the chips and chops, the soldering and the patching which has been thought to be necessary since the close of the Rebellion. What the Army does want, and the Navy as well; what every sensible man sees to be a necessity, is, to be established on a solid and efficient basis, and then left severely alone. The law makers know this full well, but do not consider it a sound policy to provide a good article and then leave it to be used for the public good by those whom it specially educates for that purpose.

But until this is done it is useless to expect the military services to be what they should be. There never was a time in our military history when they contained more intelligent professional men than they do now; men whose experience has been matured by a war conducted on a gigantic scale. Called during that war to fill positions of the greatest responsibility, they went back at its close to more re-

stricted spheres of duty with every faculty developed to its utmost. They looked, but alas! looked in vain, for the encouragement which they had so fondly expected, and for the measures of improvement which the country, in its hour of peril, had said was so necessary, and which it seemed so eager to afford. But the danger had passed, and with it the desire for a thorough military system which should always be in the best working order, ready for use at a moment's notice in the hour of peril. This lack of encouragement, perhaps, has disheartened a few; but, true to their oath, the rank and file have stood manfully to their posts, still hoping that the better judgment of their countrymen will in the end prevail, and that the administrative dangers will be overcome. The plea they urge is simply for a system which shall be rigidly adhered to in time of peace as well as in time of war; not an elastic one, to be contracted or expanded at pleasure. A system which shall offer them some hope of receiving the reward due to the honorable performance of duty, whether it be in the dull routine of peace, or on the field of battle.

This is what the Army and Navy want and what they still hope to have. If the country does not want an Army, then abolish it altogether; but if it does want one, then let it act towards it squarely and honestly. Don't employ it to do its dangerous, and often dirty work, and then commence to begrudge its fairly earned wages; but if it is to be employed at all, state definitely upon what conditions, and let these conditions be rigidly adhered to by the parties of both parts. A violation of contract by the officer or soldier is summarily dealt with in the interests of the Service; but is anything ever done to the violators of the contract with the officer or soldier? One side has rights to be respected as well as the other, and when this cardinal principle is fairly acknowledged and dealt with in a large and generous spirit, as nations should deal with their public servants who are faithful to their trust, we may hope for an Army which will be a model of efficiency and vigor. There should be an end to the "old, old story" of proposed but not executed reorganization and reform, and a new tale of healthy and vital interest, spread upon the archives of the law makers who hold the Army at their pleasure. It speaks well for the vitality of the organization that it has not been crushed by an indifference and neglect verging often upon positive cruelty, and that it still has an abiding faith in the honesty and justice of its countrymen.

SITTING BULL.

TIDINGS of importance are coming from the Canada border. The War Office has news from Col. Walsh, of the N. W. M. police, that Sitting Bull and his warriors are ugly and insubordinate, and will probably make trouble for somebody as soon as the grass grows. He has with him about 7,000 people, including about 2,000 warriors, and not only many veterans of the Custer fight, but restless Indians of several tribes, who have left reservation life to join him.

The points most likely to receive a visit from Sitting Bull are probably Forts Stevenson, Buford, and Totten; and from Major Crofton, of the 17th Infantry, commanding the latter post, Gen. Sheridan gets a story told by Upaahika, of the agency near the fort. This Indian took a long hunting tour, and at Poplar Creek agency found several Indians who had come from Sitting Bull's camp, among them a relative of his own, named Crow Dog. The latter told Upaahika that he and five others reconnoitered Fort Totten last autumn to see how it could be approached and attacked in spring. Crow Dog put Sitting Bull's lodges at 1,600 or 1,700, and said that they would divide into three bands and attack Stevenson, Buford, and Totten simultaneously, when the pasturage allowed. Upaahika also said that there were about 250 lodges of Indians at Poplar Creek declining the agent's proffered rations, and brought a message to Wanits, the chief of the Cut Head Sioux, at Totten agency, advising him to get out of harm's way at once. Major Crofton asks that Co. I of his regiment be sent to reinforce him, and the entire 18th Infantry, now in Georgia and Tennessee, will proceed to the border.

The information from Fort Totten is supplemented by that from Fort Belknap, where Indian agent Lincoln gives news that Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Creek, with a camp two miles long, and vowing vengeance against the Assinaboines on account of alleged thefts and murders, which the agent thinks never to have been committed. A courier from Major Irwin,

of the N. W. M. police, said that the Sioux were making toward the Grosventres and Assinaboines and also towards Fort Belknap. It was reported that a half-breed on his way to the fort was killed by the Tetons, who seemed to be spoiling for a fight with somebody and the agent had no doubt there would be trouble.

But Commissioner Hayt shakes his head. He says, according to the Press report:

Hostile Indians do not tell what they are going to do, as represented in the stories; and, in the second place, Indians do not attack fortifications. They do not fight exposed on the open field or exposed to soldiers in forts. Sitting Bull and his followers may mean to make trouble, but they certainly will not do it in the manner indicated. They would not declare their purpose months before the time of action, when the only effect would be to put the Canadian police under additional obligations to make the attempt a failure.

Thereupon we ought perhaps to say simply, with the character in "Black Eyed Susan": "Ask him: he knows." But is it wholly sure that Sitting Bull cares a copper what the Canadian police say or think? In any event, we should judge that the path of prudence is to strengthen these outlying posts; and the 46th Congress could do no worthier service to the country just now than to increase the Army so as to supply all frontier needs. At all events let it supply current appropriations for the brave fellows who may again soon have to be facing death on the plains, and they will gratefully say—*Moriturus te saluant.*

PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

THE March number of the *International Review* contains an article on "The Present Condition of the United States Navy," which is continued and concluded in the number for April. The second article opens with a discussion of the question of line and staff, which is presented in a spirit of candor and fairness from the point of view of the officer of the line. A consideration of the character and requirements of the enlisted men follows and concludes the two articles, the object of which is to present those defects of our naval system which seem obvious and most easy of correction, the responsibility for their correction resting, not with the corps of officers, but with Congress, and the administrators of the law. In the article in the March number of the *International* the writer first briefly states the policy of the Government in regard to a Navy, from the time of its establishment until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, and sums up the retrospect in these words:

Our ships were not only fast and staunch, but they were also well armed. They carried the heaviest ordnance of the day, guns made on the most modern and improved principles, and the Navy so conducted furnished a most admirable school for a class of officers equal, if not superior, in professional attainments to those of any naval service in the world.

The condition of the Navy during and since the Civil war is then carefully reviewed, and of its strength at the present day the writer very truthfully says:

Thus the grand total of our hundred and forty-three ships is reduced on examination to twelve second rates and twenty-one third rates, fit for actual service abroad, besides five frigates which might be made use of in an emergency. Of this number, not one would be counted by England in reckoning her naval strength, or would be esteemed of sufficient power to take a position in line of battle.

The status of the officers is next discussed—their education, promotion, the reflex influence upon them of the duties they have to perform, and the effect of capricious Congressional legislation upon the discipline of the Service, without quoting further we give a running summary of the remainder of the article:

The brilliant naval duels of the war of 1812 showed the superiority of our frigates; the only three-decker ever built in this country was in her time the most formidable ship of war afloat, and our lighter ships were remarkable for their excellent sailing qualities and general efficiency. This policy of having the best vessels and the heaviest ordnance was continued after the introduction of steam, but a great revolution has recently taken place in naval architecture, and in the race for superiority we have not merely fallen behind, we have ceased to compete. The greater part of the 657 ships on the Navy list at the close of the war in 1865 were vessels purchased or hastily constructed, and not men-of-war in any strict sense. The vessels built to prey on an enemy's commerce were failures, and none ever performed sea service. Some of the ships designed especially for speed under steam are still unfinished and not worth completing. Others did some sea service, but being built of unseasoned timber deteriorated very fast, only those built with live oak frames remaining fit for service. Thus it happens that the grand total of 143 ships borne on the register for July, 1878, reduces itself on examination to twelve second rates and twenty-one third rates, fit for actual service abroad, besides five frigates which might be made use of in an emergency. Of this number not one would be counted by England in reckoning her naval strength, or would be esteemed of sufficient power to take a position in line of battle.

"To this complexion have we come at last," and in the matter of ordnance we are as far behind, though our Navy Department is doing what it can to improve it with the very limited means at its command. The fact is patent that our Navy has been steadily declining in strength and efficiency during the last ten years. In 1863 we had in our foreign squadrons 43 ships, four first rates, then very efficient ships, and some of them new; nine second rates, nearly new, and in good condition; the rest smaller vessels, but active cruisers; and a sufficient force was in reserve for an emergency or the relief of ships abroad. In 1878 the 43 ships had dwindled to 17, none of them first rates, and only five second rates, while the other ships of our effective force are almost all employed in active duty on the home station or upon special duty. The condition of the Navy is well illustrated by the fact that the most available ship to carry the goods for the Paris Exposition was the historical *Constitution*, built in 1794. The small and inefficient force we actually have is dropping to pieces. The old and true policy of keeping the

best ships of their class have been abandoned, and at the present rate not many years will elapse before we have no Navy at all.

As to what we need the writer thinks that it is as much as formerly fast cruising ships, first, second, and third rates, and a constant force should be maintained on every station, in addition to a sufficient force in reserve for relief or emergency. These ships should be superior vessels for strength, speed, and durability; iron framed with wooden planking, having compound engines, able to cruise under sail and save coal for emergencies. They should have a mixed armament of rifle and smooth bore, and no experiments should be tried, in design, machinery or building. A few first rate iron-clads might be built from time to time, just as in the old Navy we built line of battle ships. If a fixed policy were followed of adding a few ships to the Navy every year, at a very small addition to the Navy appropriation, we could gradually reconstruct our Navy and restore its former superiority. We ought to have no force on paper which does not exist in fact.

The modern requirements for the proper instruction of naval officers are next considered, and the system at present pursued is described. Though in these days of steam and invention an officer's education must be much more comprehensive, the introduction of steam has not lessened in the slightest degree the value of experience at sea. In this connection the question of promotion is discussed, and the writer shows that we have a system which was carefully devised, and ought, if properly administered, to make the rate of promotion pretty steady. As a matter of fact, however, the majority of officers are at least 25 before becoming ensigns; the lieutenants who perform watch duty are men of middle age, some having served ten or fifteen years. The junior ensign between January, 1870, and January, 1875, gained eighty-four numbers, or an average of 16.8 a year, and as there were no promotions to the grade of lieutenant-commander during those five years, it may be assumed that with the lists full and promotions progressing regularly, this would be the rate of advance up to the grade of lieutenant-commander, the junior lieutenant-commander having advanced an average of 15.3 a year during the five years named. Those in the second five years as lieutenant-commander averaged 15.4 numbers a year, those in the third five years 11.6 a year, and in the fourth 8.4 a year. Thus an officer who is an ensign at 20 may hope to become a master at 35, a lieutenant at 31, a lieutenant-commander at 47, and as commander reach the command of a ship at 52. He may become a captain at 55 in season to be retired at 58. No seal in the performance of duty, no conspicuous merit or excellence can increase the chance for promotion, the only reward for ambition that the service can offer. Officers take rank according to their standing as youngsters at the Naval Academy, and maintain it through life; there being no such thing as emulation or competition after this, nothing but war can increase this chance of promotion. With no hope of promotion, with no incentive to zeal, or great exertion or proficiency, what wonder if the officers of the Navy should sink into a state of listless mediocrity? Such is the unquestionable tendency of the present system, while the country is losing the best services of a whole generation of naval officers. This tendency is increased by the interference with the proper working of existing laws which might gradually give relief. The examination for promotion is a mere farce, and those who are incompetent or disqualified by intemperance pass without question or are restored by political influence. Congress restores retired officers to active service, or reinstates those dismissed by Court-martial or voluntarily resigning. The article concludes as follows:

"Nothing is really gained by this constant interference on the part of Congress with the Navy list. The amount actually saved in money is so small, and the laws reducing the list operate so slowly, that it is surely a question worth considering whether the advantage to the country would not be greater by letting things alone. Whether there are a few officers, more or less, on the active list, is a matter of very trivial importance; but whether the country shall be served by officers stimulated to a wholesome activity by the certainty that promotion will, in the natural order of events, follow steady application to duty, is another question.

"It is the nature of mankind to strive for advancement, and emulation is the life of every profession. . . . The question must be regarded, not in the light best suited to the interests of the officers themselves, but as involving the highest efficiency of the Navy. Take from the naval officer the hope of promotion, the natural and healthy stimulus to his exertions, and you reduce his efficiency; and when a legislator talks of stopping all promotion in the Navy without injuring it, he is obviously talking nonsense. It is not so much reward, properly so called, that is sought, as it is the just recognition of faithfulness and ability, and such recognition every man of spirit most desires."

The author does not make himself known, but we are decidedly of opinion that he should, so that the officers of the Navy may know who it is that is so deserving of consideration for the skillful manner in which he goes to the very pith and marrow of the subject.

PRINCE BISMARCK—AMERICAN OFFICERS.

IT has struck us with surprise that, in the extracts made by American newspapers from the most remarkable book of the past year—we mean, of course, Dr. Moritz Busch's "Bismarck in the Franco-German War, 1870-1871"—there has been very little of the great statesman's sayings and doings in regard to America and American soldiers. In casting about for a key to a method of selection in which the chief element of interest is left out, the explanation we found to be this: The book was taken up by the English press, with great eagerness, instantly on its appearance, and large portions were at once translated from the German for immediate use, without waiting for a regular and complete republication in English. The English newspapers were much less interested in what the Imperial Chancellor had to say of Americans and American affairs than of Europeans and European affairs. Newspapers on this side of the ocean copied these English selections in bulk; and when at last the authorized translation from the German was published in New York by the house of Scribner's Sons, it probably was thought to have already received a copious share of excerpts for newspaper notice.

But in looking over these two handsome volumes, we find some most interesting accounts of American officers and American military affairs. The extracts themselves show the state of the relations between the German Bismarck and his master.

Bismarck set out with the king, for the war, early in August. On the 16th, the Chancellor had reached Pont-à-Mousson, in the valley of the Moselle. While there, the operations around Metz went on, and Mars-la-Tour was fought:

Meantime the American General Sheridan had entered the

town. He came from Chicago, was staying in the market-square in the Croix Blanche, and wanted an interview with our Chancellor. I waited upon him by the Count's wish, and said that he would expect him in the course of the evening.

Then follows a personal description of General Sheridan, on which the latter is to be congratulated:

The General, a little corpulent gentleman of about 45, with a dark moustache and a soft, most decided Yankee dialect. He had with him his Adjutant, Forsythe, and, as interpreter, MacLean, a journalist, who was also war correspondent for the New York World.

This, be it remembered, was in 1870, when the Lieutenant-General was 39 years old. It evidently did not take long for the Chancellor and the famous American General to fraternize; for in the very next day's entry we find worthy Dr. Busch lamenting:

We dined without our Obief, for whom we waited in vain till past midnight. At last, however, we heard that he, along with Sheridan and Count Bismarck-Böhlen, was with the king at Rezonville.

Accordingly, next day, Friday, Aug. 19, the Doctor sallied out in quest of these loiterers. "When we knew for certain that the Germans had been victorious the day before, Abeken, Kendell, Hatzfeld and I drove towards the battle-fields." They found that sanguinary battles had been fought on the 16th and 17th, while "on the 18th still more German blood was shed." Then he drops to this incident:

The Minister seemed to have quickly got on very good terms with Sheridan; for I had to invite him and his two companions to dinner next evening.

Presently comes a description of this dinner. It was the thirsty month of August, and a good deal of fighting had been going on that day:

The Chief (i. e. Bismarck,) talked eagerly with the American General in good English, whilst champagne and porter circulated. The latter was drunk out of the metal pots I have described, one of which, filled up to the brim, he sent to me, saying: "Doctor, do you still drink porter?" I mention this because at this time no one took porter but the Minister and the Americans, and because the gift was extremely welcome and agreeable—for though we had more than enough of wine, champagne, and cognac, we had had no beer since Saarbrücken.

There is something very naïf in that Boswellian bit of Busch, with his grateful sense of the condescension of the mighty Chancellor, who, though finding in his American visitor a companion after his own heart, yet was sufficiently aware of the presence of his faithful secretary, to send him a mug of the much-prized porter. There is something charming, also, in the good Doctor's confession of his longing for malt ever since he had been on the soil of the grape-juice drinking Frenchmen. Good Busch needs no wine, but he has had "no beer since Saarbrücken," and that was Aug. 11, and already it is Aug. 30! But to proceed:

The General, well known as a successful general of the Unionists in the latter part of the war of secession, talked a good deal. He spoke of the fatigues he had undergone during his ride from the Rocky Mountains to Chicago, of the horrible swarms of gnats, of a great bone cave in California, in which fossil animals were found, and of buffalo and bear hunting. The Chancellor also told a hunting story in his best style.

This story was to the effect, that once in Finland he was hunting a bear not quite distinctly visible because of being covered with snow. "At last I fired, and the bear fell, about six steps in front of me. I knew what was the danger, and what I had to do. I did not stir, but loaded again as quickly as possible, and shot him dead as he tried to stand up."

Leaving that wassail scene, which might be worth a painter's putting on canvas, we find no more reference to the Americans until Bazaine having been well shut up in Metz, under guard of Prince Frederick Charles, the rest of the German Army worked to the westward, towards Châlons.

Tuesday, August 23.—We set out again on our journey westwards. Sheridan and his people were to accompany us, or follow us immediately.

By the 28th, Bismarck and his secretaries had reached Bar-le-Duc, and there the journal of Dr. Busch records: "I went to General Sheridan, who had found a home for himself in the back room of an apothecary's shop, and by the Chief's directions took him the *Pall Mall Gazette*."

It was on that day the news had filtered down to Dr. Busch that the army would now turn north in order to overwhelm MacMahon, who was marching to relieve Bazaine. He heard the next morning that "the King and the Chancellor were going out together to be present at the great *battus* of this second French army." So, "remembering what the Chancellor said to me at Pont-à-Mousson, one day when he came back from Rezonville, and the proverb he quoted another time: 'It is he who makes himself green that the goats will nibble,' I took heart as the carriage drove up, and begged him to take me with him." Rare Dr. Busch, immortal as Pepsy, how could he ever fear being accused of veridancy?

He answered, "Yes, but if we stay out the night what will you do?" I replied, "Never mind, Excellency, I shall be able to take care of myself." "Well, then, come along," said he, smiling. He then took another stroll to the market place, while I joyfully got together my bag, my waterproof, and my faithful diary, and when he came back and got into the carriage, he beckoned me to take a seat by his side. A man must have luck, as well as do his duty, to get on."

Placed in this palpitating proximity to his Chief, the overjoyed Doctor began returning with effusion all the military salutes of officers to his master. But

Bismarck kindly took him down a peg by saying that this conduct was "not proper," as the salutes were "to his rank as general, and officers might take it amiss if a civilian took their salutes as including himself."

But we must not be drawn away by this fascinating story to invade our limited space with anything aside from the main purpose. What we desired to note was that while bowling along in the carriage, Bismarck told him his experiences at Rezonville, on the 18th, where, after the battle, "the King said he was hungry," and nothing could be got to eat. The Chancellor went on:

At last, in the village, we got a few cutlets, just enough for the king, but not for any one else, so I had to find out something for myself. . . . The heir of one of the greatest German potentates (the young Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg) kept watch by our common carriage, that nothing should be stolen, and Sheridan and I set off to find a sleeping place.

The first place that the pair came to was "a house still burning, and that was too hot." The second was said to be "full of wounded soldiers;" so was the third; so was the fourth. But they began to grow suspicious then, and concluded to "see for ourselves." They went up stairs, and found three empty beds, with good and fairly clean straw mattresses. "Here," says the Chancellor, "we took up our night quarters, and I slept capitally."

To say the truth, Bismarck had told this same story before to his admiring auditor, who nevertheless had listened with rapt attention, as if it were wholly new. We discover the fact, however, because the biographer adds, with fascinating simplicity, that "when the Chancellor told us this story the first time," his cousin, Count Bismarck-Böhlen, added: "Yes, you did sleep soundly; and so did Sheridan, who—where he got it I don't know—had rolled himself up in white linen all over, and who must have been dreaming of you, for I heard him murmuring, 'O, dear Count!'" But we are inclined to suspect that Count Bismarck-Böhlen is a joker.

This agreeable ride brought the Chancellor and his companion to the market place in Busancy, where, "after a time, Sheridan and Forsythe came. At half-past eleven the king appeared, and immediately afterwards we started again." A few miles further, the roar of cannon told that the enemy had been met. The place was Beaumont. All day the battle raged.

It began to get dark. The king now sat on a chair, near which a straw fire had been kindled, for the wind blew keenly, and watched the battle through his field glass. The chancellor watched it, too; but he had taken his place on a grassy ridge, from which Sheridan and his adjutant also viewed the spectacle.

After Beaumont came Sedan; and there we again have a glimpse of Bismarck and his American guests, amidst "a brilliant assemblage on our hill," watching this Waterloo of the third Napoleon, "all in uniform, all with field glasses at their eyes."

The next reference to the American officers is on Sept. 12, after the French empire had fallen, and the German army was moving towards Paris. The scene is Reims, and the chronicler says:

In the evening we had a great dinner, at which the hereditary Grand Duke Mecklenburg-Schwerin, his adjutant, Nettelbladt, Stephan, the director of the post office, and the three Americans were present. They spoke of the different reports about the incidents at Bazailles. The minister said that it could not be tolerated that peasants should join in fighting to defend places. They were not in uniform, and therefore when they threw away their muskets unnoticed, they cannot be known as combatants. The chances ought to be equal for both sides. Abeken thought the fate of Bazailles too hard, and that the war ought to be carried on more humanely. Sheridan, to whom MacLean had explained the case, took a different view. He thought the severest treatment of the population during a war quite justified on political grounds. "The main thing in true strategy," what he had amounted to, "is this: First deal as hard blows at the enemy's soldiers as possible, and then cause so much suffering to the inhabitants of the country that they will long for peace, and press their government to make it. Nothing should be left to the people but eyes, to lament the war!" Rather heartless, I thought to myself, but perhaps worth consideration.

Our own thought on this matter, is, that Sheridan would, perhaps, prefer to have his views judged of as presented in his own words, instead of being first translated into German, then summarized by Dr. Busch, and finally given to us in English again.

On Sept. 12, we find another reference to America: There is a report that America has offered to mediate between us and the new French Republic. We shall not decline this mediation, or prefer it to others, of course. It is not credible that a Washington they can think of disturbing the military operations necessary on our side. The Chief appears to have been for a long while back favorably disposed to the Americans, and the rumor went abroad lately that he hoped to get permission in Washington for us to arm ships in American harbors, with which to injure the French marine. At present there is certainly no intention of such a thing.

Soon after, a story comes from America that Bismarck is to be assassinated. "A very respectable person of the better classes in Baltimore" said he heard a threat to shoot Bismarck, in the event of war breaking out, made in a beer-house, by a person "who, to judge from his language, must have been an Austrian." Afterwards he "saw the fellow on a Bremen steamer," bound for Europe, "and has twice dreamt of seeing the villain in the act of discharging a pistol at an officer in a tent, who, according to photographs, must be Bismarck." This evidence was so overwhelming that well does the worthy secretary add:

In consequence of this, it is as well that the personal attendants have been ordered here, and the most careful precautions must be taken—unless, indeed, the story is a pious fraud, meant to put the Chancellor more on his guard.

Passing to the era of the fruitless Favre negotiations, we find Bismarck lodged in Baron Rothschild's chateau at Ferrières, and come to this entry in the diary of Tuesday, Sept. 27th, in which the Doctor plumes himself a little on his knowledge of current American history:

Later in the evening, the American General Burnside was announced. The Chief answered that he was now at dinner, and wished the General would be so kind as to call again—"in an hour or two?" "Ah, as far as I am concerned, in half an hour." Then he asked me, "Now, Doctor Busch, who is this man?" I said: "A very prominent General in the civil war, and, after Grant and Sherman, leaving the Confederate generals out of account, the most important."

This is one of the surprises in the book—one of the first evidences that the worthy doctor had read something about war before being suddenly plunged like an amiable Pickwick into all the horrors of it. It will be seen that Bismarck had known a good deal more about Sheridan than he did about Burnside, while on the other hand Busch thought a good deal higher of Burnside than he did of Sheridan. We somehow fancy that the faithful and anxious Busch looked somewhat askance on his earlier visitor, Sheridan, with whom Bismarck fraternized instantly, having him by so often, as boon companion, in battle or at the board.

After dinner, as we were having our coffee, Burnside came with an older gentleman, who wore a red flannel shirt and a paper collar. The general is a rather tall, well-made man, with thick, bushy eyebrows, and regularly fine white teeth. With his precisely-trimmed, short-cropped King William's beard, he might have been taken for an elderly Prussian major in plain clothes.

There is a fine compliment; for in Busch's eyes to admit that an American Major-General was the equivalent, even in looks, of a Prussian major, was a great concession.

The Chief sat with him on the sofa to the left of the window in the dining-room, and had an animated conversation with him in English over a glass of Kirschwasser—which was replenished after a little. Meantime, Prince Radziwill talked with the other gentlemen. When the minister remarked to his visitor that he was rather late in coming to see the campaign, and Burnside had explained why, the minister told him that in July we had not had, neither the King nor the people, the slightest intention of war, and when we were surprised with the declaration of war, had not a thought of conquest. Our army is excellent for a war of defence, but not easy to use for plans of conquest, for the army is the people, and the people are not desirous of glory. They need, and they wish peace. That is why the press, which is the voice of the people, now demands a better frontier. For the sake of peace we must now, in presence of an ambitious people, greedy of conquest, think of our security for the future, and can only find it in a better defensive position than we have at present. Burnside appeared to see this, and was emphatic in praising our excellent organization and the heroism of our troops.

The next day, Reynier, the famous would-be mediator between Eugénie and Bazaine, called to have an audience with Bismarck.

Burnside also asked to-day, by telegraph, whether he could wait on him again, and at what hour. It looked as if he also wished to come and mediate as a confidential person. I answered him, by order of the Chief: The Chancellor will be happy to receive you this evening, at any hour you please.

After dinner the Grand Duke of Weimar was upstairs with the Chancellor, then Reynier, and lastly, Burnside, with his companion of the day before.

Sheridan had long since gone on other quests, but evidently was not forgotten; for in an after-tea discussion of Sunday, October 2d, on the greater losses of the poor, in war, than those of the rich, we find this:

The Chief said, recalling a saying of Sheridan's in Reims, that this did not signify, as there are more poor people than very rich ones; we must keep in view the end of war, which is an advantageous peace. The more French people who had to suffer, the more would they long for peace, whatever conditions we made—etc.

On Tuesday, October 4th, while at dinner, a letter came to the Chancellor from Bancroft, United States Minister in Berlin, "which he gave me to translate into German for the good of the company. A little while before, the Chancellor had presented Busch to two visitors, dragon officers, "as Doctor Busch, from Saxony, and then with his friendliest look, called me Bueschlein, or my little Busch." He called him pet names!

Dr. Busch was now getting on famously with his Chancellor. On October 10th, the latter was good enough to ask him "why have you lately been so clumsy in what you have been writing?"—for the peculiar function of Dr. Busch, it appears, was to work the press, both of Germany and France, with what Bismarck wanted said, in the "we learn from high authority," style:

I took leave to reply that I could also be civil, and that I thought I was rather good at the malice. "Well, then," said he, "be it so, but write diplomatically; even in declaring war people are quite polite."

At half-past nine o'clock Burnside and his companion came again, and staid till half-past ten with the Chancellor.

Oct. 11th, we read: "The Chief dined to-day with the Crown Prince, and did not come home till ten o'clock, when he had an interview with Burnside." And on the 12th this follows:

While we were at tea, Burnside came in. He is going from here to Brussels, to settle his wife there, who is now at Geneva. We hear from him that Sheridan is also travelling in Switzerland and Italy. There is indeed nothing more for the Americans to do here. The general wished to visit the chief this evening once more. I represented to him, and persuaded him, that though the Chancellor, in his predilection for Americans, would receive him if he were announced, one ought to remember the little time he has at his command. . . . he is forced to sit up late at night and to curtail as much as possible conversations even with Crowned Heads.

Worthy Busch flatters himself that he has done a nice thing in persuading the suave American officer to go away. Yet with great simplicity we find him recording, only ten days later:

The Chief said yesterday to the Mayor of Versailles, "No Elections, no Peace; but the gentlemen in Paris will not hear of them. The American general who went into Paris to suggest this told me that nothing was to be done with them. Trochu had only said they were not yet so far reduced as to be obliged to negotiate."

And again, on Oct. 26th, we find this recorded:

I translated Granville's despatch for the King, and afterwards extracted a portion of it for the press, accompanying it with the remark that we had already twice offered a truce under favorable conditions through Favre, and on October 9, through Burnside.

And it was on Oct. 12th, only, that Dr. Busch had thought it hardly worth while for Burnside to see the Chancellor, as if his were a visit to while away an hour in amusement.

But here we must take leave of one of the most entertaining and valuable biographical sketches of modern times—a book that will some day be a classic. It is full of sayings of Bismarck that otherwise never could have been preserved for history. In his faithful toil, too, of drawing a portrait of his Chief, Dr. Busch has perhaps unsuspectingly painted also for posterity an agreeable picture of himself. Possibly unconscious how amusing he is, he has produced one of the most humorous as well as most historically valuable works of the age.

THE Senate has paused, before taking up the President's Army nominations, to consider whether the promotions can rightfully be made, in view of the suspending clause in last year's appropriation bill. It seems to us clear that these promotions are entirely lawful, both under the spirit and the letter of that clause. The case is, this: promotion is a universal custom, and a necessity—the laws regulating it are as potent as any others on the statute book. The 43th Congress, for its own purposes, and not for the good of the Army, suspended the operation of the system until it should be able to hear a report on the best method of Army reorganization, from a commission of its own members, instructed to report solely to itself—"until after such report shall be made and acted upon by Congress," was the utmost extent to which the suspension of promotions was carried. The report was made; being accompanied by a bill, the latter was referred to committees in both Houses; it was in due time taken up, and consolidated with the annual appropriation bill. In that shape, such of it as was desired, was actually passed by the House. Next the Senate took up the same scheme, but with a contrary action—it voted the commission's plan out of the supply bill. Can there be any doubt that both Houses acted on this report and even on the accompanying bill? It is true that they did not act in harmony; but that was not required. That this was the view of Mr. Hewitt himself may be inferred, possibly, from his having put into the Army Appropriation bill, to be introduced again as it passed the House, a provision prohibiting promotions—thus implying that additional prohibition is necessary. Still, it is almost probable that the Senate will decline to act on the promotions until the whole Army bill question is settled.

The Engineer of Feb. 21 and March 7, has a long description, accompanied by illustrations, of the piezometer referred to in its issue of January 31. An account of the experiments, referred to in a letter by Dr. Woodbridge, of December 18, 1855, is combined, in substance, with a later, and, in some respects, more full communication made to Major Mordecai, and by him forwarded to the U. S. Chief of Ordnance under cover of his letter dated November 3, 1856. It was proposed in these experiments to ascertain the pressure of the gases evolved by the combustion of gunpowder, by including in the cavity within which the pressure should be restrained a piezometer, which, by registering the compression of a liquid contained within it, should afford an indication of the pressure to which it had been exposed. This instrument, as employed in these experiments, is a small cylindrical vessel of steel, inclosing a quantity of oil destined to receive the pressure of the fluid by which it may be surrounded, through the medium of a piston which is carried inward a distance proportional to the amount of compression. To the piston is attached a stem of wire, extending inward, on one side of which a fine point is made to press, inscribing, when the piston is moved, a line on the stem equal to the extent of its motion.

On and after April 8, postage on public matter to all foreign countries, who are parties to the General Postal Union Treaty, concluded at Paris June 1, 1873, has to be paid with the ordinary postage stamps in use in the country from which the matter is sent. There are very few countries not parties to the treaty, and it will be a pretty safe rule to use the ordinary stamps on all official matter sent abroad. On and after the 1st of May the use of departmental postage stamps is abolished. In lieu thereof, all officers having official correspondence can use a stamped envelope, bearing an impression showing the source from which it comes, and the following notice or injunction: "Official Business.—Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind, will be subject to a fine of Three Hundred Dollars."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In Captain Belknap's most excellent article in the *United Service* magazine, for April, 1879, I find the following:

Lieutenant Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., says, in his interesting and valuable lecture on Deep Sea Soundings, delivered before the U. S. Naval Institute, Dec., 1877, that it was Maury's suggestion Taylor adopted the idea of noting the time intervals, which idea proving measurably successful, was taken up by all subsequent explorers, and was the main reliance in determining the accuracy of deep sea work, until the invention of the Thomson machine, etc., etc.

Without desiring to enter into any controversy, I think I may be permitted to say that I always have thought that the original idea was my own. It was suggested by observing the regular decrease of velocity in the descending weight used in sounding, which I thought might prove of value if a careful note should be made of the time at which the mark for each hundred fathoms passed through the hand. I mentioned this idea in my letters to Lieut. Maury, but I have no recollection of any reply. My correspondence with him on the subject of soundings was perfectly informal, there being no idea on my part that any portion of it would ever be published.

I do not remember any conversation with him about the soundings until after my return from the cruise in the *Albatross*. I only know that there were no instructions except general ones; all the details were left to me.

In this connection I will state that the first line of soundings across the Gulf of Mexico of which I have any knowledge, was made by the *Albatross*; and that, from that ship were made the first soundings through the Florida Channel that I have heard of.

Very respectfully, etc.,

WM. ROGERS TAYLOR, Rear Admiral U. S. N.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL ALPHABET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Commodore J. C. Beaumont, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. N., has just invented an international alphabet that is to be used by seamen in the merchant service. This has been the result of hard study, and for its simplicity cannot be equalled. The Commodore most generously presents a copy of it to every mariner, thereby avoiding, on their part, one expense that might be entailed upon the seafaring man. We all know how very expensive is the international code, and consequently few, if any, can afford it. This is to be used at all the naval and life saving stations, and the Treasury Department has at once accepted it, which is sufficient proof of its merits. The fog signal is, in part, Commodore Beaumont's invention, and if adopted, of which there is scarcely any doubt, it will not interfere with any other fog signals. This at once commends itself to all navigators.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1879.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ALPHABET.

A, 12; B, 2111; C, 2121; D, 211; E, 1; F, 1121; G, 221; H, 1111; I, 11; J, 1222; K, 212; L, 1211; M, 22; N, 21; O, 222; P, 1221; Q, 2212; R, 121; S, 111; T, 2; U, 112; V, 1112; W, 122; X, 2112; Y, 2122; Z, 2211.

NUMERALS.

1.....12222 2.....11222 3.....11122 4.....11112/75 ...11111
6.....22111 7.....22111 8.....22221 9.....22221 0.....22222

NOTE.—In the American Naval Code the colors Red will be used for 1, White for 2, both together 3.

In answering a message, 3—"I understand;" 33—"I do not understand."

End of word, 3. End of sentence, 33. End of message, 333. Error, 3333.

RULE FOR ESTABLISHING THE CODE.—A vessel or station (A) desiring to communicate any message or intelligence to a stranger may hoist a flag or other object, which will be known as A's number 1. After this is seen and noted, the vessel or station signalled (B) will answer by showing a flag or object, which will be recognized as B's number 1, and noted by A accordingly. A will then hoist a flag of another color or different object, which will indicate A's number 2, which will again be answered by a flag or other object from B, which flag or object will indicate B's number 2.

When these preliminaries have been completed both A and B will know the values of the flags or objects, and can then proceed to communicate intelligently with each other by the above International Alphabet.

For example: A wishes to communicate with B and has adopted a red flag as his number 1, a white flag as his number 2. He then displays the red, hauls it down, and replaces it with the white flag, thereby communicating the combination 12—equivalent to the letter "A," and so on throughout the alphabet.

For night signalling the flags will be replaced by different colored lanterns, and be used in the same manner as the flags.

The ensign hoisted at the fore or mainmast head will indicate that the International Signal Code Book will be referred to.

THE NAVY OF GEORGIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of the 8th, in referring to the recently published "Life of Commodore Tattnall," of this city, you indulge in some comments as to States as naval powers.

The Governor of Massachusetts, mentioned by you as bearing the title of a Naval as well as Army Commander-in-Chief, probably derives his "sounding title" from old Colonial times. In early years the Governor of this State bore a similar high sounding title.

Under more recent Constitutions, however, this title is simply "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State and of the Militia thereof." Nor do I see any inconsistency in this double title. If a Governor can raise troops to defend the peace and safety of the State, why may he not raise a force of marines for a similar purpose? Suppose the State has large lakes or bays containing islands, and these need defence, could not the Governor commission warlike vessels and a marine force to protect them? Is not the "river police" of New York city, in some sense, a naval force of this State or city of New York?

When Commodore Tattnall came South, just as the war cloud burst, I well remember my parting with him in Connecticut, where his brother-in-law, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, then lived. He distinctly stated that he had no sympathy with the secession movement, and his desire was to continue under the flag he had so long and so nobly defended at home and abroad. But his native State had called upon her sons to aid her, and he felt that her call was paramount to all other demands for his future services.

At that time, and for quite a period after, Georgia maintained an army and a naval force of her own. Savannah and other important points on the coast required immediate defence, and for this purpose quite a naval force was organized and Commodore Tattnall commissioned "Senior flag officer in the Navy of the State of Georgia." Of course the permanent organization of the Confederate States government relieved the States from the burden of protecting their sea coasts and river from the Federal forces.

I think, if an humble suggestion of the kind is in order, that States have the same power to create naval forces that they have to organize military commands for their own defence, and that the Governor's title, which is constitutional, is the authority for the same. I see nothing inconsistent in this view of the matter.

SIDNEY HERBERT.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1879.

A CHAPTER OF FRONTIER EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The discussions on armament suggest some ideas, the result of twenty-five years on the frontier.

For the Trooper.—1st. A good horse, trained to stand fire. Drill calls they learn, and remember, better than the men, particularly stable call.

2d. The Saddle.—Neither Grimsley, McClellan, or Jenifer suit me, and I have used them all. Some years ago you published a cut of a light weight California ranch saddle, which, I think, is well suited for the future cavalry saddle. I cannot remember the name of the officer who presented it.

3d. Curb Bridle.—Teach the trooper to keep his seat without using the horse's jaws for support; as they will do if they have a snaffle.

It is imperative that a troop should be so secured while grazing, that it would be impossible to stampede them. Picket by the high fore foot. A socket, with ring, buckled round the fetlock; the lariat to a swivel picket pin, driven well home, allows the rope to lie close to the ground, and will neither tangle round the horse's legs or give him sufficient purchase to pull the pin. If he pulls back, his fore foot is under his nose; forward, it is under his belly. At the worst he will only be thrown. At any rate an officer will not have the mortification of seeing his horses vanish, and his command obliged to hoof it home. In dangerous country (and I have never seen an Indian one that was safe) use hobbles; side lines I would not have. In all my frontier experience I never lost, or had injured, any animal so secured. The lariat, either of raw hide or hair. Those furnished by the Ordnance Department are worth nothing, and worse, as the trooper, thinking them good, places his faith on worse than a bruised reed.

Arms.—1st. A straight cut, and thrust, with a scabbard that will enable the trooper to keep his sabre sharp. Captain Nolan (English army) has left nothing to be said on that subject. In a sharp fight, shots exhausted, and no time to reload, a good sabre would have plenty of honest work to do. If Custer had been so armed I don't think we should have heard of men dragged from their saddles, and brained, because helpless. Grind the curve off the present U. S. sabre at the back, double edge for 6 inches, and it will be a good weapon. On an Indian scout, where absolute quiet is required, have it fastened to the saddle, under the left leg, not using it when fighting on foot.

2d. A double action revolver; I prefer Smith and Wesson (if it could be made double action) for the facility of discharging empty shells and reloading. The best revolver for me is an English seven shooter, of exquisite finish and perfect action, with double triggers, using the forefinger to cock, and the second for pulling trigger.

3d. A long range magazine rifle. Could the present Winchester be reduced to 10 or 12 shots, and the size of balls increased one-half, I should consider it a perfect cavalry weapon. Five years' use of a Winchester has satisfied me of its range and accuracy; but a larger ball would be more sure of disabling, and it could be more easily carried than the present carbine with its uncomfortable sling belt.

"FRONTIER."

DURHAM, STRAFFORD CO., N. H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1879.

THE statements in the Washington dailies are, that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs had agreed to report for confirmation the nominations for promotions in the Army sent in by the President, and the other that the matter had been referred to Senator Maxey for his opinion are both incorrect. The true state of the case is this: The nominations for promotion were referred to the Senate Military Committee, which has not yet considered the subject. "If," said Senator Maxey, "the committee decide that these promotions do not conflict with the law of last year, they will be confirmed."

More than a week of the extra session has passed and nothing has been done towards a settlement of the appropriation bills. From the best information we can procure, we gather that bills will be introduced repealing sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribe test oath to be administered to grand and petit jurors, and for the repeal of the law under

which the supervisors of elections, or deputy marshals, are appointed; also, a bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls. The Democratic party has determined to pass these bills, but the most experienced of the members of both houses prefer that these should be entirely independent of any appropriation bill; but no money will be appropriated until those laws which are so obnoxious to the Democrats are repealed. At least that is the determination now, and we see no reason to think that there will be any back down on the part of the majority in Congress. In the mean time several gentlemen—both in and out of Congress—are engaged on a contract to "stiffen the back" of the President, or in other words, to induce him to veto any bills which may be passed, and which will repeal the laws above referred to. So now, gentlemen, you see how the thing stands, and you all know just as much of the chances for the appropriation bill or the reorganization bill as any other man.

THE THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY

for services in the Mexican war is not being paid out very rapidly. In fact it is not being paid out at all. Any amount of applications for the pay have been made to the auditors by both Army, Navy and marine officers, but they are always waiting for a decision from the Attorney General or some one else as to who are entitled to the pay, who are the heirs, etc., etc. The only thing that is really settled up to this time is this: that the widows of all officers, soldiers and marines who actually served in the field or on vessels engaged in the prosecution of the war, are entitled to the extra pay. An effort is being made to deprive the men who served in the war of the benefit of the law, only giving the extra pay to the heirs of such men after they are duly dead and buried. "This was not the intent of the law," said yesterday a Senator who was the author of the bill; "and," he continued, "every one knows that the law gives the extra pay to all the men now in the regular service who were engaged in the war with Mexico and on duty in the field, and it is simply foolish for anyone to pretend to believe that the law is not plain." Nevertheless we think there is a fair chance of there being a decision to the effect that to get the benefit of the law one must be discharged or dead. Unfortunately General Devens, the Attorney General, who is a gentleman of sound sense, says that he has so many kin folks who are interested in the bill that he does not feel like deciding the matter, preferring to leave it to the Solicitor General. We do not see how the relations could interfere with a just decision; but perhaps the General does.

An officer who had an interview with the 21 Auditor to-day, states that the Auditor informed him that no payments on account of the Army would be made until some explanatory act was passed. But it is quite certain that the 4th Auditor stated yesterday that the widows of Naval and marine officers were undoubtedly entitled to the pay at once.

THE CASE OF MAJOR RUNKLE

comes up again to harass Don Platt and Charley Ewing. We don't know either if it will worry either of the gentlemen, for they get their fees and I presume they have spent it judiciously. The report of the judiciary committee of the Senate, to which the case was referred, was that

They are of opinion that Benjamin P. Runkle was regularly tried and sentenced by the Court-martial named in the papers, and that the sentence of the court was duly and effectually regular and legally approved by the President of the United States, and that in consequence thereof the said Runkle was lawfully dismissed from the Army of the United States. Inasmuch as the law does not authorize the President to place a private citizen in the Army as an officer without the advice and consent of the Senate, and inasmuch as the said Runkle was restored to the Army by an executive order made without said advice or consent, it follows that his restoration was not warranted by law, and that the public moneys paid to him as salary or arrears of salary have been paid without authority of law, and that the said Runkle has not become, by force of said order of restoration, a lawful officer in the Army, and that he has no valid legal claim for pay or compensation as such.

We are informed that the report of the committee is in full accordance with the opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Attorney General. So now, what is to be the status of Major Runkle? To explain the true inwardness of this case would be a long story, and we cannot venture on it here. The Major did not get much of the back pay, for Don Platt had to have \$4,200, and Charley Ewing had to have \$1,300, and some one else had to have a slice, and by the time the "divvy" was completed, the Major found himself with little more than the executive order restoring him. And now, alas! that committee has decided that the whole thing is illegal. D. P. will undoubtedly immediately restore the \$4,200, then Charley will come forward with the \$1,300, and the treasury will be indemnified. Then, as the Paymaster General looks at the order which he said he must have before he could make the payment to the Major, we think we hear him say to himself: "Benjamin, truly you were wise even beyond your years when you sniffed this little difficulty from afar."

The older officers of the Army will be pained to learn of the sad death of Dr. Charles H. Smith, one of their old and highly esteemed comrades. This occurred at the house of Dr. Charles Hagner, on the morning of the 23d inst. Dr. Smith served in the Regular Army from 1847 until 1861, when he went into the Confederate service. Since the close of the civil war he has resided with his family at Richmond, Virginia, and he came to Washington for a short visit to his relatives, on Saturday the 15th. He was taken ill with pneumonia two days afterwards, and died as stated. He was the son of the late Paymaster C. H. Smith, and brother of Larkin and Albert Smith, both well-known officers of the old Army; and he was the father of Midshipman Ray C. Smith of the Navy. At the time of his death he was in the 59th year of his age. His wife and one of the sons arrived here a day or two before his death, and his remains were taken to Richmond for interment.

ENRITT.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

POSITION IN MILITARY MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: In pursuance of your request for correspondence in relation to the position that should be prescribed in military matches, I have the honor to submit the following on behalf of those who object to the "back position."

If the sole object of rifle shooting is to make the best possible score all rules should be abolished. Competitors should be allowed to use hair triggers, heavy rifles, telescopes, and fixed rests. Even in military matches, if the accuracy of the shooting is alone to be regarded competitors should be permitted to lie down and take a "dead rest" even at 300 yards, as they would do in the field if the occasion permitted.

But rifle matches and particularly military rifle matches are not instituted with such views. On the contrary they are a school to accustom troops to shoot with the greatest accuracy in those positions in which it is for military purposes of the most importance that they should be able to shoot well, leaving them in actual service to take such further aids, either by fixed rests, or other positions, as will make them shoot still better.

Thus the N. R. A. of America require that up to 300 yards the firing shall be "off-hand," not because a man shoots better in that position, but because it is one that he should become familiar with to be efficient. The English N. R. A. on the other hand, by permitting "any position" at all ranges, have caused "off-hand" shooting to become almost a lost art among their troops, a fact which is regretted by many of their leading riflemen.

If the back position permits of greater accuracy in matches (which it probably does), with most people, it is clear that it will prevent the prone position from being used in matches, and therefore from being practiced at other times, and will finally result in its being abandoned. This has already been the case in long range, "any rifle" matches, where all competitors now shoot on their backs. I submit that this would be a mistake, looking at the matter from a military standpoint.

It is conceded that the battles of the future are to be fought by troops advancing by squads, in short rushes of from 20 to 50 yards, keeping behind all available cover, exposing themselves as little as possible, and entrenching whenever practicable, until they have got within about 300 yards of the enemy, when they concentrate or form line, and at a given signal fire with the greatest possible rapidity, and then rise up and charge in a body.

In the prone position they can do all these things, and, as they would have rest for their rifles whenever behind cover, they would shoot even steadier than when on their backs.

In a level plain, where the grass is short, or on a descent, the back affords the steadiest position. But as the rifle barrel, as held by most men when using that position, is some four inches lower than when they shoot upon their face, they are more annoyed by grass or uneven ground in the former than in the latter position.

Probably they can spring as quickly to their feet in one position as another. But the soldier shooting with his face to the front can, while watching the enemy, crawl, creep, or even run, with but slight exposure and with rapidity, while he who shoots from his back must rise up to nearly his full height before he can do either.

When advancing, the former can drop at once behind a slight rise in the ground, a log, or similar cover, or lay perfectly flat under a heavy fire, ready to rush forward the instant it abates; and, above all, can see where he is going to next, as well as every thing before and around him. He can also lie in a day in a shelter trench, ready to fire at any moment, as Forsyth's men did at the "Island of Death."

The latter has both his knees and head elevated. The sun in his face, can see little in front of him, and nothing behind, and can neither take advantage of cover, or intrench himself, nor maintain his position during a long fight. On a range he is much more apt to shoot on a wrong target and hurt a marker.

I also think that a breech-loading rifle can be used with much greater rapidity by a man in the prone position than when upon his back; that he can alter his sights more easily, and above all, can see better where his bullets strike, the last being a matter of special importance. I also think that he can make the necessary allowances for an advancing enemy or moving object better. The position is also less tiresome to most men, the back position most to vigorous with long range men bringing on a severe strain on the muscles of the back.

Practice is indispensable for both positions. The "Fulton" position, and one or two other of the back positions, require, perhaps, as much practice as the "prone position." Those, however, where the rifle is placed in the arm-pit, and the barrel rested on the thigh or between the knees, are easily acquired. To shoot well in the prone position, and endure the recoil of many shots, requires a good deal of practice—perhaps as much as any of the back positions; and if the ordinary soldier is allowed to shoot in any other way, the probabilities are, that he will not be able to shoot well when he is required to assume it.

For this reason it seems to me wise that in the ordinary military matches the prone position should be insisted upon, particularly at the mid ranges, where the mass of the military men shoot.

On the other hand, the advantages resulting from the back position may compensate for its disadvantages, in firing at very long range, when cover is not a particular object, and where a high elevation of the rear sight is required (which also strains the neck), with great uniformity of holding.

But up to 600, or even 800 yards, they decidedly do not, and therefore soldiers should, at those distances, be required to use the prone position.

It is well to remember that the back position was permitted by the National Rifle Association up to the fall of 1875, and was found to work so poorly that the rule was changed, and the "prone" was then adopted. Why should there be a change back?

I submit these views in the hope that they will lead to a discussion by others more experienced, which will decide whether or not they are erroneous. Geo. W. WINGATE.

Forty-seventh New York (Brooklyn).—This regiment paraded at its armory, in full uniform, for drill and instruction on Friday, March 21. The exercises were commenced with the guard mount, Co. H, twenty-three and one-half files, being formed as the new guard in the main drill room. The formation, inspection and passage were, as usual, most excellently rendered, as was the relieving of the Old Guard, Co. G, thirteen and a half files. At 8 o'clock prompt assembly was sounded, and the regiment, nine companies sixteen files front, was formed and turned over to Col. Brownell some fifteen minutes later. On the completion of this formation it was found that the line extended round the room, there being just sufficient space to admit of the Colonel facing the front rank at the centre. A few movements in the manual were handsomely rendered, after which the room was circled several times in the column of fours. The battalion was then wheeled into line and ordered to prepare for review, the drum corps being formed inside of the line of battle. The open ranks and inspection were most satisfactory, but as the ranks were closed it became a matter of much conjecture as to how Col. Brownell was going to pass his command, especially how he was going to wheel out the field music. Drummers seem to be always in the way; but then being of very little account they are readily brushed aside and their petty annoyances forgotten; but here was a full corps, fully armed and equipped, and ready to do or die for the perfection of this passage. They were completely surrounded, however, and would be trampled to death if the column should pass. The interest in the fate of this corps had reached to fever heat, when the color company was broken to the front and they were assigned a place of safety in the door of the officer's room. The right wing was marched by fours left, the left wing by fours right, and the center of the front and two lines formed each surrounding three sides of the room, the first and fifth companies facing along the front. The next orders were, "pass in review, battalion fours right, first company forward, fifth company stand fast, right wing on the left close column of companies—march." The drummers beat, the first company took up the step, the right wing executed the correct manoeuvre, closely followed by the companies of the left. The step was excellent, distances most admirable, and salutes of the best description; the column of fours was reformed at the lower end of the room, the march continued, and ere the spectators were aware that the column had passed, fours left was given, ranks were promptly dressed, and the Colonel was superintending the alignment of the front rank at the open order to close the review. What improve on the Tactics? Yes, even

improved on the Improvers! Austen-Morris must retire on limited space reviews; "necessity is the mother of invention," and Col. Brownell gathers no moss. The review was repeated several times, each execution smoother than its predecessor; even the passage by division was good. As the 4th will have a front of ten commands sixteen full files on the occasion of its review and presentation of badges, March 23, Col. Brownell has fully solved the problem of how to pass in review from a "solid square with the band in the centre." It may be asserted that there is no authority for this innovation; but if the limited space passage is acknowledged as correct and allowable, why not this one? Neither conforms to the requirements of the Tactics. After executing a few close column movements to the right the command was dismissed, details returned to their companies, and the line reformed for dress parade, the Guard, Co. H, joining the battalion. The formation was as rapid as the size of the rooms would permit, the manual of arms excellently rendered, and the minor details all complete.

Twenty-second New York.—The right wing of this regiment paraded for battalion drill and inspection at the armory, West Fourteenth street, on Friday, March 21, Col. Porter in command. The assembly was prompt, 8 o'clock, and in twenty-two minutes line was formed, six commands twelve files front; but, as usual in this regiment, paragraph 151, Tactics, was ignored. It does seem strange that a regiment so generally perfect in all the details of Tactics as this one should so persistently neglect at night the direct instructions of paragraph 151. A few motions of the manual of arms opened the drill, the execution being in excellent shape, although guides and file-closers seemed to be a little muddled in relation to paragraph 159, Tactics. The movements commenced with a march in column of fours, step, distances and alignments nearly perfect; in changing direction there was a slight tendency to sway to the marching flank; not enough, however, to break the step. The wheel into line by fours left proved the accuracy of the distances, and although the company commanders promptly ordered the dress line the line was already perfect, and the men merely cast the head and eyes to the right in obedience to the order. In advancing in line, with a four right about, a march to the rear and repetition, could hardly be excelled, the step, alignment and wheels by fours being of the very best description. The general guides should be more watchful and attentive to commands during battalion movements. A march column of fours left in front, with repeated changes to line and column, formations of companies and divisions by the Austen-Morris flank movement, were all in good shape although the step had been somewhat increased. In changing direction by company the wheels were all executed as from a fixed pivot, except in the sixth company, the natural consequence being crowding at the wheeling point and perceptible loss of distance on the direct march. This same error was committed when in division front, and the least attempt was made at its correction. A march in column of fours, then in line to the front, and rear by the flank of companies in double time, was faultless; the change from quick to double time and vice versa being executed without the slightest break in the step, and the alignments, at the advance and retreat, were almost perfect. Right and left front into line from column of fours and repetition facing to the rear were executed in a superb manner; the captain of flank companies, however, should remember to order "support arms" as soon as their companies are dressed. A march by the flank of companies followed, from which companies left front into line was executed without a flaw. At a general alignment, both general guides faced the color, while the instructor failed to place himself outside of one flank of the battalion ere ordering the guides on the line and the dress. A short exhibition of the manual, executed with life, vim and precision seldom witnessed, closed the drill. Both officers, guides and men deserve much praise for the prompt and efficient manner in which their several duties were performed, the execution of the movements in general having been seldom equalled in the regiment, and we doubt if they have ever been surpassed. The left wing, Cos. C, F, H, I and K, were instructed March 23. Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding the 23d Brooklyn, has officially accepted the invitation to parade in New York City on behalf of his regiment, the date to be determined by both commanders at an early day. The general opinion of the citizens as to the merits and demerits of a National Guard regiment is derived from its appearance during a division parade, at which time large fronts and straight ranks are considered as the perfection of our militia system. How little they know of the care, patience, and time necessary to teach the men this perfection of straight line on parade, and how crude is their idea as to what constitutes a reliable military organization. They little think that officers have to devote hour after hour to the study of the Tactics in order that the men under their command may be moved and massed without halt or confusion in any emergency, and that their knowledge of the art of war and the iron discipline instilled into the green recruit is what enables a commander to retain that control over men, who, in the hour of danger, would otherwise become a mob more dangerous to themselves than to their enemies. The lessons first taught the recruit are perfected in the company, the battalion manoeuvres being a still higher branch of the organization. Since its organization the 12th has been proud of its officers, and well it may be, for since the days of Stebbins not one of them has been found wanting either in the field or drill room; true the regiment is small in numbers, but what it lacks in strength is made up by the steady discipline of its men and the thorough knowledge of its officers. It was no wonder then that the immense auditorium of the famous Garden was filled to overflowing on March 23, when, as announced, the 12th were to hold a battalion drill, and be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Shaler. The regimental band was formed at 7:30 P. M. and a concert relieved the tedium ere the drill was commenced. Shortly after 8:30 o'clock adjutant's call was sounded and the several companies entering from a 1st floor were formed in line, and the battalion, eight commands of sixteen files, was turned over to Col. Cruger for drill. Without delay the movements were commenced, the column of fours being wheeled into close column on the left, to again form column of fours, and then into line, and advance and retreat, and all of which were performed in most excellent shape; and notwithstanding the necessary breaks caused by the fountain and pillars the alignment was held in a magnificent manner. An advance by the flank of wings was then made, the fours joining by column right, and placing the color company on the right of the battalion. As the Tactics do not allow for any special formation the drill was continued from this line, the battalion being repeatedly played into column and deployed into line, with advances in line and marches in column of fours. During these movements the execution was excellent, officers and guides being fully equal to the task in hand; the manual on the march was, however, ragged and the step very irregular, varying between 95 and 115, and often badly broken. It has been repeatedly stated in these columns that the 12th could manoeuvre from any formation, and the repeated changes from this completely inverted position proved that they had not forgotten the how and wherefore. Not a few of the audience wondered why the colors, which should have been in the centre, were carried in the first company, while many even loudly asserted that a gross blunder had been made. These people were, however, still more astonished when, after repeated marches and counter marches, ployments and deployments, to find that when from a column of fours, fours left was finally executed, the regimental colors had again resumed their normal position in the centre; but how they got there was beyond their ken. "Prepare for review" was next ordered, Gen. Shaler and staff stepping to the front as the reviewing party. The inspection in line could hardly be excelled, not a hand or head being moved during the general's passing around the battalion; the passage was also good, the step and alignments being most accurate, and salutes as a rule handsomely delivered. The distances, however, might have been improved on. This review as a whole was most beautifully rendered, and deserved the praise of the commanding general. At the close of the drill was continued, the double column being formed in fine style from line on the march, with a deployment to the right and left, executed promptly but with too much hurry in the left wing. Right of companies rear into column and wheel into line, centre forward with deployment by two movements, in which the on left into line from column of fours

was handsomely executed. The column of fours was again formed, and after two changes of direction line established by two movements. In this manoeuvre occurred the first real blunder of the drill. The right wing executed fours left, and left wing left front into line; the color company promptly executed the movement, followed by the third who executed the front into line without a change of direction and reached its position by a half wheel and half turn. This movement was repeated faced to the right, when the seventh company committed the same blunder, but were checked by the colonel in season to execute the movement in proper shape. The ployments into close column from the march right and left with deployments on interior divisions, the change of direction in double column and deployment by two movements, on right and left into line from column of fours, were all cleanly executed, although at times there was considerable hesitancy in the dress, and a slowness in the order to support arms. Considering the trouble experienced in avoiding the pillars, and the breaks caused by climbing over the fountain, the drill was a fine exhibition of the school of the best regiments in the State force. There were but few errors, and these were caused more by anxiety to have too much perfection, than from any lack of general knowledge of either officers or guides. At the close of the drill Gen. John B. Woodward, acting adjutant-general, on behalf of the State presented to the regiment a handsome stand of colors, stating that, from his knowledge of the command, they would be preserved with honor to itself and its State. Colonel Cruger warmly thanked the general, stating that the 12th and its colors would always be proud of the colors which were most judiciously selected, and would be always one of the very first to respond to any call for duty in guarding the lives and property of the citizens of the State of New York. The band played, the colors were formally turned over to the regiment, arms were presented, and the standard bearers resumed their position in line. After a short rest, during which the band continued to play, line was broken and reformed for dress parade. This ceremony was handsomely rendered, and but for the careless attitude of a few men in the ranks who would dodge the head and right shoulder and support would have been perfect. The steadiness of the men during the "sound off" and "sergeant's reports" received repeated praise from the military spectators. As a whole the evening's ceremonies were a complete success, and the 12th has every reason to feel proud of its drill in Gilmore's Garden in 1879. As the regiment was marched off the floor, the band was formed in the centre, when several choice selections were rendered for the gratification of those who choose to remain.

Pennsylvania.—First Regiment Philadelphia.—The third and last of the inspections in this regiment was held Monday, March 17, Cos. A, G and I reporting in fair strength. Promptly at 8:15 P. M. adjutant's call was sounded, companies formed, and battalion as promptly turned over to the colonel commanding. Wheeling into column of companies was nicely executed; a "rear" order, and the inspection commenced. The general appearance, soldierly bearing, etc., was fully equal to that of the companies previously inspected; in this there is a marked improvement in all the companies since last fall. Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, such of the field and staff as are his superior in rank do not take post in front of the column, but accompany him. This appears to be overlooked upon the occasion of every inspection by the brigade inspector. Inspection being concluded, companies were wheeled into line and a short battalion drill held, the execution of the manual with open ranks and in close order, in which there was but little if any improvement. It may, however, be too soon to expect a change to be effected by the circular recently issued in regard to the matter. The several companies still seem to have their own company style of execution. Marching in column of fours fairly good, step regular and in good cadence; break from right to march to left and from left to march to the right were also cleanly executed. A plant of companies from column of fours somewhat crowded for want of space, but fairly executed by the fours, other than that pieces were irregular in coming to the carry. To the left close column of companies was somewhat marred by wrong judgment of distance upon entering column, also by failure to support arms; a reputation was excellent. On the left could hardly have been improved upon. The same movements from the column marching left in front were also beautifully executed. Right of companies rear into column was well rendered. A plant of companies from column of fours on first company column of fours on the march was well performed. The ordinary ployments from line into close column right and left in front were nicely executed; only one faulty execution being made, and that evidently from a misunderstanding of the order. Deployments all handsomely carried out. The movements were concluded by a march in double time in column of fours, with fours left, forming line, followed by fours right, etc., distances, alignments and step continuing to the end very good, and, considering that double time is so much neglected, they were really excellent. Guard mount with posting and relieving of sentries was the equal of the previous evenings, but susceptible of very great improvement on the part of the non-commissioned officers and the sentinels.

Thirteenth Regiment Scranton.—The regular battalion drill was held March 13 for the purpose of instructing the officers belonging to the companies of the regiment stationed in towns as a line from Scranton. Line was first formed by the four regular Scranton companies, formation slow, and altogether only fair. The adjutant then ordered officers and guides to fall out, and proceeded to equalize the battalion into six companies according to par. 382. Although carried out correctly the equalization was exceedingly tedious, and as but some sixty to seventy men were on drill several companies were without a rear rank. The adjutant improperly sheathed his sword while publishing orders. The manual of arms ragged; loading and firing exceedingly bad, especially on the part of the few who constituted what there was of a rear rank; colonel failed to command "posts" after firing was concluded. Column of fours step regular but in bad evidence, being about 100 to 104 to the minute; later in the evening this was improved. Most of the movements during the evening partook more of a company than battalion drill, or at least the same thing could and should have been taught in the company armory, such as forming column of divisions; the companies; the same thing of course could be taught with platoons, wheelings, changes of direction, marches in column of fours, etc. Formation of column of companies badly balked, except in first division; a repetition was fairly executed. A deployment to right by right into line wheel, left companies on right into line, clearly explained and afterwards executed, but marred by failure of guides of left companies to come out on line. A march in column of fours with change into column by fours left was only a change of formation on the march, and the pieces should not have been brought to the support at the halt. A march in column of fours with a companies left front into line double time was several times executed, but raggedly, every four breaking up, and almost every file making the oblique separately; wheelings in column of companies fair. Divisions were formed, followed by a close in mass on third division, was one of the best executed movements of the evening, being faultless; take wheeling distance from a halt was also nicely rendered. The wheelings into line from column of companies were generally good, so also when forming line by a fours left or right. A halt and "in place rear" was evidently understood to mean in every other place than on line; the side step to right or left was done not only in quick time but almost in double time. As the drill room is not over large six companies are too many to be handled with any precision; and moreover as drilling but four would admit of a greater number of movements being attempted, although fewer officers would be on duty, it would appear that instruction could be given much better and in a shorter time by merely drilling the original Scranton City Guard as four companies.

New Jersey.—First Regiment.—This command paraded at its armory, Newark, for drill, review and presentation of marksmanship badges, on Wednesday evening, March 19. The battalion in full uniform, equalled into six commands, twelve files front, and formed for drill at 8:30 P. M. In the ceremony the men were fairly steady, the manual of the several companies being well performed. The left company, E, was noticeable at the carry for a perfectness and snappily astonishing, while the order could not be excelled. At the close of the dress parade, the marksmen, except officers, were formed in one rank and marched to the front, when Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph W. Plume most warmly complimented the regiment on what they had accomplished last year, and hoped to see the First

carry off the 104 marksmen badges this year (the total number won last year by the First Brigade). He said that the record made last year had given the State a National reputation. He stated that he had presented 101 of the 104 badges to the different regiments in the Brigade, and that, of course, just three were left. By request, Major Fringhausen, of the First, presented these badges to General Plume, Col. Howard, and Major Wardell, of the General's staff. He addressed General Plume, telling him that the General could always rely on the First Regiment; complimented him on his brevet rank of Major-General, spoke highly of Major Wardell and Colonel Howard. On the General's receiving the badge, he was heartily applauded by the audience. Colonel Brownell, of the 47th New York, then stepped to the front and centre, and, addressing himself to Colonel Allen, stated that there were present here to-night nearly all the officers of his regiment. They had not forgotten the First New Jersey, by whom they were entertained last year; that they (the officers) had thought over the matter of a proper token of regard for some time back, and had finally agreed to present, instead of the usual resolutions, etc., something in a different style—a handsome badge, as a slight appreciation of the courtesies extended by the 1st to the 47th. He announced that it was to be an individual prize, to be won three times or becoming personal property; but all winners were to receive a copy of the regimental pin of the 47th regiment as affixed to the original medal. Colonel Allen warmly thanked Col. Brownell, and his officers, stating that this testimonial would be forever cherished by the 1st. This medal is in the form of a Maltese cross, the regimental coat of arms of the 1st regiment in the arms of which are the letters N. G. S. N. J.; in the centre is a circle surrounding a 300-yard target, while on either side are American flags and guidons of the 1st and 47th interlaced and backed by crossed rifles. It is suspended by chains from a solid gold bar, the regimental pin of the 47th being attached to the chain. The marksmen returned to posts, and the battalion was formed for review. General Plume and Colonel Brownell, being the reviewing officers. The ceremony, both in line and passage, was fairly executed, considering the limited space allowed for the manoeuvres, and at the close the regiment was dismissed. Colonel Allen and his officers then invited Gen. Plume and staff, Col. Brownell and officers of the 47th, and other invited guests, to partake of a collation. The party were escorted to the rooms of the 1st Brigade staff, where they partook of the good things that were plentifully spread out for them. Toasts were then drunk to Colonel Brownell and the officers of the 47th; to General Plume and staff; to Colonel Allen and the 1st regt., and numerous others, and, after a couple of hours of good cheer, the regimental band serenaded the party. In column of two, band leading, the party then marched through Newark to the Penn. R. R. depot, where the officers of the 47th and invited guests embarked for New York amid the cheers and good wishes of New Jersey's soldiers. The affair was one of those which will be long remembered by all the participants. The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel William E. Hitchcock, Surgeon of the 1st Brigade, has been accepted.

CONNECTICUT.—The 5th Massachusetts have notified Col. Graham, of the 2d, that the date of their visit to New Haven will be June 20. Co. E, 2d regiment, have elected Second Lieut. A. M. Howarth first lieutenant and Geo. S. Arnold second lieutenant. The quarters of Co. H, 3d regiment, have been removed to Danielsonville. The Legislature have passed a bill to reuniform the entire National Guard, and also to allow each commissioned officer \$10 per annum.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Co. K, 7th New York, paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of their late comrade Private Henry Mason, Jr., on Monday, March 24.

—Co. B, 7th New Jersey, is most severely criticised by its other soldiers for the shameful treatment accorded to the Trenton Rifle Club on March 23.

—Governor McClellan has appointed Col. William H. Sterling, aide-de-camp on his personal staff, as his agent and assistant to carry out the provisions of the act to prevent the spread of pleuro pneumonia among cattle.

—The 1st regiment, Pennsylvania, was the recipient of a benefit at the Walnut street Theatre March 22, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson performing "Struck Oil," and the "Chinese Question." The object was for aid to secure the basis of funds for the building of a new armory, and for other purposes designed to promote the welfare of the regiment.

—The officers of the 11th New York, have chosen the following officers as a board of trustees for the "relief" fund: Capt. P. Bommer, Capt. J. Fleck, Sergt. E. Haas, and Priv. Leopold Koppenshtein. Col. Unbekant chairman ex-officio of the board.

—Cos. A, B, G and K, 23d New York (Brooklyn), were instructed in battalion movements at the Clermont avenue armory March 26. Co. K held its closing drill March 27. During the evening the "Partridge medal," 1878-9, was awarded, after which there was a promenade concert and reception.

—The 47th New York (Brooklyn) celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by a grand review, presentation of badges, and dress parade, at the armory on March 28. At the close of the military exercises there was a reception.

—DETAILS of one sergeant and ten men from Gatling Battery N, 11th New York Brigade, were instructed in horsemanship at the Brooklyn Riding Academy on March 21 and 22. The remainder of the battery will exercise on April 4 and 5. An election for sergeant will take place at the armory April 7.

—Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector General; Capt. Aug. Hoelsie, Battery K, and Capt. John A. Edward, Battery N, have been appointed a board to examine into the qualifications as an artillery officer of Capt. L. T. Baker, Troop B, 1st New York Division. It is proposed to reorganize the Washington Grays as a Gatling Battery.

—The Board of Supervisors, Lewis county, New York, at their last meeting passed the following resolutions respecting the 19th Sep. Co. Inf. 5th New York Brigade: "Whereas, It is the opinion of this board that the organization known as the 'Lowville Grays' (a military company), is obnoxious to the taxpayers of this county, as it is of no benefit to the county, and is nothing more than an ornament for the village of Lowville; therefore, Resolved, That Capt. and Brevet Col. Turner be requested to disband said company at once; and Resolved, That the clerk send a copy of the above to Capt. and Brevet Col. Turner, and to his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York." Captain Turner must have most seriously offended the local politicians, for the inspection and muster of the company in July last proved it to be one of the very best in the State. There were 31 out of 57 present, while the general appearance, discipline and drill were warmly commended. The company paraded for inspection at Watertown, just 30 miles from home.

—Major Chas. A. Coffin, I. R. P. 1st New York Brigade, has resigned his office, and taken up a permanent residence in Tennessee. Mr. Geo. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., so well known as the efficient Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Gen. Ward is most fortunate in securing the services of an officer so thoroughly qualified for the position as Maj. Schermerhorn.

—CAPT. Baker has sent a communication on behalf of the Washington Grays to the Light Cavalry, of Oakland, California, accepting their challenge to shoot a time limit this summer. The Grays will assemble for inspection and drill at the 12th regiment armory, April 3, at 7:45 P. M., in full dress uniform.

—Co. K, 7th New York, are to be inspected by the Uniform Committee at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 2. Sergt. Schermerhorn and Corporal Lefferts will report to Lieut. Kobbe for guard duty. "The associates of the Engineer Corps and Co. K" are to have their annual reunion and dinner at Delmonico's on April 21.

—BATTALION drills of the 23d Brooklyn, in fatigue uniform, are ordered at the armory for Cos. A, B, C and K on the evening of Monday, April 7; Tuesday, 15, and Thursday, 24. For D, E, F and G, Thursday, April 10; Wednesday, 23, and Monday, 28; and battalion drills, in full dress uniform, are ordered for Cos. A, B, C and K, Saturday evening, May 3, and for D, E, F and G, Saturday evening, April 19. Admission to these last will be by ticket.

—Corps. Wm. A. Clark (K) and Chas. A. Parsons (A) have passed satisfactory examinations and received their warrants in the 23d Brooklyn, the first to date from December 19, 1878, and the last from March 5, 1879.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOLUNTEER.—The bounty and arrears of pay due colored soldiers are now paid by the Pay Department of the Army, Maj. Asa B. Carey having charge of the payments. Payment is made, under the law, only to the party named in the certificate issued by the Treasury Department. An appropriation has been made to pay the accounts of colored soldiers up to July 1, 1880, but no appropriation for the payment of certificates issued to white soldiers and reported to Congress on January last. There was an "additional bounty" appropriation made in 1866, out of which some claims can still be paid.

NINTH CAVALRY asks: A man having served one enlistment in infantry, re-enlist in cavalry, should this man's service chevron be of the color of the facings of the arm in which he served (blue), or should it be of the color of the facings of the arm in which he is serving at the time (yellow)? Answer.—There appears to be no official decision in this matter, but it is usual for the chevron to be of the color of the arm in which the service, for which it is worn, took place.

THE SARATOGA.

A CHAPTER OF NAVAL HISTORY.

ENTERING the capes of Virginia, and on nearing Fort Monroe, among the many sail which have cast anchor between that once-formidable wall and the unfinished pile of granite pointed out as the Rip-Raps, the attention of the least unobserving cannot fail to be drawn to a modest-looking mast-of-war, which rides easily at her anchor. Her clean spars, taut rig, and general tidiness, quickly point her out as something superior to the vessel surrounding her. This is the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, more generally known as the training-ship *Saratoga*, commanded by Commander Robley D. Evans, U. S. Navy, who carries with him, and will to the end of life, unmistakable marks of injury sustained in the "line of duty," and in fighting for the flag which he had sworn to protect. The *Saratoga* has been at anchor there a fortnight and will soon take her departure, on a practice cruise chiefly for the Azores, Madeira, Cape de Verde, Canaries, etc., and will return by Bermuda and be gone three or four months. Were it not for her antique model, we might well suppose the *Saratoga* had just entered upon her career; and a stranger is generally surprised when told that she is nearly forty years old.

This "old tub," as she was for a long time called, possesses all the sprightliness of her youthful associates, and is as swift on wing. Her bold commander will set all sail, and beat out of the most intricate harbor on the coast, and does not hesitate to come in the same way. Had it not been for the mud in the eastern branch of the Potomac, she would have accomplished this feat on her recent departure from Washington. As it was, she stuck; but the next morning, with all sail set, she headed for Hampton Roads, and made one of the most remarkable passages, for a sailing vessel, on record. In less than 24 hours she had dropped her anchor where you now find her. The "boys" did this—not the apprentices alone, as they are called; but the lads who direct her movements had a little to do with it. From the commanding officer down, with one or two exceptions, you will not find an officer on board much beyond the age of 30 years. The boatswain, who has grown white in the service, possesses all the youth and vigor which serve to make the old ship so lively.

But to return to the *Saratoga* herself. She was launched at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 26, 1842, and was the flagship of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, in his memorable cruise on the coast of Africa. Captain, afterwards Flag Officer, Josiah Tattnall, who, in the engagement with the Chinese, said, "blood was thicker than water" commanded her at this time. She was dismantled in a gale March 17, 1843, and had to return, be repaired, and receive a new set of spars. Rear-Admirals Boggs and Parrott were lieutenants, Paymaster-General Bridge was her pay officer, and Captain O. C. Badger was a midshipman on board. She returned to Norfolk Nov. 24, 1844, the present Commodore Cooper being her acting master.

April 27, 1845, she left Norfolk for Brazil, under command of Commander Irvin Shubrick, the present Rear Admiral Glisou being her first lieutenant, and Paymaster-General Bradford her purser, and returned Dec. 29, 1846. The present Rear Admiral Nichols was her acting master. March 29, 1847, she sailed for the Home or West India squadron, and the late lamented D. G. Farragut was her commander. Rear Admiral Glisou was her first lieutenant, and the present Captain K. B. Breeze a midshipman on board. Returned Feb. 19, 1848.

May 6, 1848, she sailed for the same station, under command of Commander W. O. Nicholson, Rear Admirals S. D. Trenchard and Geo. H. Preble being lieutenants on board. When she returned, Nov. 29, 1849, Thomas M. Brasher, at present a retired captain, was her first lieutenant. During this cruise she took part in the Mexican war.

Sept. 16, 1850, under Commander W. S. Walker, she sailed for the East Indies. The late Commodore John B. Goldsborough was her first lieutenant, and Rear Admiral John C. Howell was one of her lieutenants also. During this cruise she was a part of the expedition to Japan, under Commodore M. C. Perry, which opened that wonderful country to American commerce.

Nov. 12, 1855, she left New York for the Home station, under command of the late Commander E. G. Tilton. Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor was her first lieutenant, and Capt. Bancroft Gherardi acting master. She returned to Norfolk Dec. 7, 1856, having for first lieutenant John Wilkinson, who, during the late war, figured so prominently and successfully as a blockade runner. She sailed again in January, 1857, for the same station, with Wilkinson as first, and the present Commodore Bryson as second lieutenants, and returned in April.

Commander Fred. Chatard then took her, and the following month sailed for Aspinwall. She brought back from San Juan the filibuster Walker's followers, who had been captured by Commodore Paulding, at Punta Arenas.

June 21, 1858, she left for the Gulf, in command of Commander Thomas Turner. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who was killed at Galveston while in command of the *Harriet Lane*, was her first lieutenant, and the present Commodore Crosby her second. Pay Director Emery went out as purser, and Paymaster-General Watmough returned in her.

It was on this cruise that she figured in the capture of the steamers *General Miramon* and *Marquis de la Habana*, off the Mexican coast. The former vessel was in the service of what was called the "Miramon" government, one of the parties to the civil war existing in Mexico; the other was the property of a Spanish subject, but a contract had been made to sell her to the Miramon government. They were at anchor the night of March 6, 1860, about a mile from Antón Legardo. The *Saratoga* approached these vessels about midnight, being accompanied by the *Wave* and the *Indianola*, the former having her in tow. These two vessels had been in the service of the Juarez government, with which Miramon was at war, but at the time were under the orders of American officers, and manned by seamen from the Gulf squadron. None of the three were any colors, or indicated in any way their nationality, when approaching the *General*

Miramon and *Marquis de la Habana*. The latter vessel attempted to move off, when Lieutenant Bryson, of the *Indianola*, was sent to board her. A chase followed, and on coming up with the *General Miramon*, she was ordered to drop her anchor, which not being done, a shot was fired ahead of her. In return, the *Indianola* received a shot from the *Miramon*; the fight continued, and both vessels grounded, and the *Miramon* surrendered.

In the meantime the *Marquis de la Habana* attempted to slip her cable, and the *Saratoga*, observing it, fired a broadside into her, stopping her. Some firing continued on both sides, the *Marquis de la Habana* surrendered, and both she and the *Miramon* were taken to New Orleans as prizes. They were not condemned, not being lawful prize, as they were not piratical vessels. The *Saratoga* carried at the time six 8-inch shell-guns, twelve 32-pounders, and one 12-pounder howitzer.

The capture of these vessels called forth an able opinion from Judge Jeremiah Black, then Attorney-General, whose advice was asked as to its legality. The propositions laid down are recognized principles of international law. They were:

1. A cruiser of one nation has a right to know the national character of any strange ship she may meet at sea; but the right is not a perfect one, and the violation of it cannot be punished by capture and condemnation, nor even by detention.

2. The party making the inquiry must raise his own colors, or in some other way make himself fully known, before he can lawfully demand such knowledge from the other vessel, or, as Ortolan interprets it, "I have told you who I am; let me know who you are."

3. If this be refused, the inquiring vessel may fire a blank shot, and in case of further delay, a shotted gun may be fired across the bow of the delinquent.

4. Any measure beyond this, which the commander of an armed ship may take for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality of another vessel, must be at his peril.

5. This right of inquiry can be exercised only on the high seas, and no naval officer has the right to go into the harbor of a nation with which his government is at peace, to inquire into the nationality of a vessel which is lying there.

6. To make the fire of one vessel into another a piratical aggression, within the statute of March 3, 1819, to prevent piracy, it must be a first aggression, unprovoked by any previous hostility or menace from the other side.

The *Saratoga*, not having made inquiry properly, and having menaced the *General Miramon* and *Marquis de la Habana*, they committed no piracy in firing upon her.

Nov. 15, 1860, she left Philadelphia for the coast of Africa, under Commander Alfred Taylor, and returned about June, 1861. John J. Guthrie, who went South, and was drowned in an effort to relieve the people of the *Huron*, was her first lieutenant. Captains Skerrett and Ramsay were officers on board.

She performed some service during the war under Commander Colvocoresses and acting volunteer Lieutenant E. Brodhead; and in 1870-1-2, was a naval apprentice-ship, under Commander John H. Upshur. For some years afterwards she was in ordinary, and for a while was moored at the wharf of the Experimental Battery, near Annapolis, being used for storage purposes.

May 19, 1877, having been fitted out, she was put in commission as a training ship, and placed in command of her present commander.

The above are some scraps in the history of the *Saratoga*. Her name is not new, as two of the same name preceded her in our efforts for the control of the sea, and for independence.

The first was unfortunate. She was an 18-gun ship, built during the Revolution, and after capturing several prizes, stood with them for the Chesapeake. With one, the *Charming Molly*, she had a hot contest. Fifty men, under Lieut. Barney, boarded her, and a fierce conflict ensued. The prizes were retaken the next day by the *Intrepid*, 74, the *Saratoga* escaping. This was in October, 1780, and the *Saratoga* was never more heard of.

The second had a brilliant career on Lake Champlain. She was a 24-gun ship, built with timber which was standing in the forest 40 days prior to her completion. She was the flag-ship of Captain McDonough in his famous victory, carried eight large 24-pounders, six 42's, and twelve 32-pound carronades, with a complement of 212 men. She had 23 killed and 29 wounded, was hulled 55 times, and twice on fire from hot shot thrown from the *Confiance*. First Lieutenant Gamble was killed. The vessel was sold in 1824.

The officers of the present *Saratoga* are known for their hospitality, as well as their integrity and skill. The cabin and ward-rooms, with tables spread, are open at home and abroad, and none who partake have occasion to regret it.

She carries out, as a guest of her commanding officer, the Hon. A. A. Sargent, whose official association with the Navy is of long standing.

The *Saratoga* has a complement of about 288, all told, of which there are 150 boys under training, and some of whom are already good ordinary seamen. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—R. D. Evans.
Lieutenants—R. M. Berry and Wm. M. Wood.
Masters—H. L. Green, G. F. W. Holman, Ferris Busbee, W. H. Slack, and H. S. Waring.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—A. P. Magruder.
Assistant Paymaster—J. N. Speel.
First Lieutenant—Marines—M. C. Goodrell.
Pay Officer's Clerk—Charles A. Gibson.
Boatswain—Isaac T. Choate.
Gunner—John G. Foster.
Carpenter—E. H. Hay.
Sailmaker—J. S. Franklin.

Her battery consists of twelve 8-pounders, smooth-bore, of 6,500 lbs. each; 1 20-pounder bronze rifle; one light 12-pounder howitzer.

A happy voyage to the clever old training-ship, her officers and crew.

GEN. GRANT has been very handsomely received in India by the British authorities. On the evening of February 17 a banquet was given to the General at the Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, and after dinner he was presented to a delegation of native and Parsee gentlemen merchants. The scene was very picturesque and striking. He left Bombay on the evening of the 18th, being escorted to the railway station by a guard of honor and all the officials. The General was expected at Calcutta March 10.

WM. ENGLISH, late cadet at West Point, has petitioned Congress to pass a law to authorize his appointment as 2d lieutenant. It passed the last Congress just too late to receive the signatures of the President and Vice-President. His petition is referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The following officers have been ordered before the Retiring Board, in New York: Colonel J. Irving Gregg, 8th Cavalry; Captains C. C. Rawns, 7th Infantry; Wm. Prince, Ordnance Department; and Oscar Hagen, 9th Cavalry; Surgeons J. F. Randolph, U. S. A., and J. H. Frantz, U. S. A.; Asst. Surgeons, J. Wm. E. Whitehead, H. J. Phillips, J. W. Buell, and Thos. F. Aspell. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Colonel Cavalier Grover, 1st Cavalry, and Captain J. H. Rollins, Ordnance Department.

MANHATTAN'S DEAR ISLE.

BY THE LATE COMMODORE SPICKER.

'Tis the evening of Christmas: the maskers have met,
And the dark eyes of Lima are moistened with glee;
The tones of the harp and the wild castanet
Ascend from the hill with a sweet minstrelsy;
Our messmates have left us to join in the throng;
Yet, though quite alone, Tom, the time we'll beguile—
For our hearts are allured to the beauty and song
Of the maidens that dwell in "Manhattan's dear Isle."

O'er many a league of the perilous main
We have wander'd together in moonlight and storm,
And we've mused in our watch of the smiles that again
Would welcome us back, and our eager hearts warm.
In the valleys of Chili there's many an eye,
Whose eloquent gaze has enslaved us awhile;
But oh, from the depths of our spirits a sigh,
Speed over the sea to "Manhattan's dear Isle."

The sleigh bells are chiming and merry cheeks glow,
With the keen blast of winter, and thoughts of delight;
The moon, in her beauty, illumines the snow,
And lo! in tones are breathed 'round our hearthstones
To-night.

Oh! would we were present those moments to share,
To meet from our kindred affection's dear smile;
To linger again near those beings so fair,
With the maidens that dwell in "Manhattan's dear Isle."

Ab! years have gone by since the anchor was weigh'd,
And the voices we love tade a kindly "good-bye";
Since the highlands grew dim in the eventide shade,
And we stood to the East, "neath a bright Autumn sky;
But soon through the turbulent gales of Cape Horn,
Our long-absent vessel will struggle awhile—
Until, from the land of the stranger she's borne,
And anchors once more near "Manhattan's dear Isle."

U. S. S. RELIEF, Callao, Peru, S. A., Christmas Night, 1843.

OUR PENSION ROLL.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Pensioners totally disabled are now paid \$864 per annum, which is the largest sum paid any class of pensioners by any government. Up to the war of the Rebellion, and for some time afterward, this class got \$56, but it has been gradually increased by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from \$600 to \$864. The totally disabled are such as have lost both eyes, or both arms, or both legs, or are otherwise entirely disqualified for physical exertion.

There are over fifty different classes of invalids on the rolls, not including widows and orphans, and special cases, like Mrs. Lincoln. The disabled and invalids receive all the way from \$12 to \$864 per annum. At the beginning of the present fiscal year there were:

| Rec'd. | Annually. | Rec'd. | Annually. | Rec'd. | Annually. |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 531 | \$12 00 | 618 | \$102 00 | 1,860 | \$168 00 |
| 10,734 | 24 00 | 42 | 108 00 | 1,366 | 180 00 |
| 1,391 | 31 92 | 1,323 | 120 00 | 627 | 192 00 |
| 4,291 | 36 00 | 18 | 129 00 | 605 | 204 00 |
| 138 | 45 00 | 135 | 135 00 | 11,192 | 216 00 |
| 28,234 | 48 00 | 61 | 135 00 | 772 | 240 00 |
| 1,042 | 61 96 | 18 | 138 00 | 6,386 | 288 00 |
| 42 | 67 92 | 4,799 | 144 00 | 400 | 360 00 |
| 18,212 | 72 00 | 135 | 150 00 | 311 | 375 00 |
| 445 | 84 00 | 255 | 153 00 | 701 | 600 00 |
| 465 | 90 00 | 191 | 156 00 | 11 | 864 00 |
| 18,310 | 96 00 | 38 | 159 00 | | |

All these pensioners will be entitled to arrears of pensions from date of disability to the date that they first commenced drawing pensions, but the rate will be fixed at the rate prevailing at the date of being placed on the rolls.

The ravages of death and marriage (widows marrying are no longer entitled to pension) is rapidly reducing the roll, but it is counterbalanced by increase in rates from time to time, and enlargement of the list so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. However, the minor children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly, and will be off the list within four years. June 30, 1879, there were 35,434 minor children on the rolls. Last year 10,821 were dropped, having come of age. This year 8,975 will be dropped, and next year 8,997, leaving 10,141, which will nearly all expire in 1881 and 1882.

The pension payments of the United States exceed in liberality those of any other nation on earth.

For the first twenty-five years after the close of the Revolutionary War the total annual payments on pensions exceeded \$100,000 in but four instances. In 1791 it was \$175,813; in 1792, \$100,243; in 1796, \$104,845. The rest of the time up to 1816 the average annual payment was about \$84,000, notwithstanding the Revolutionary invalids and widows were to be provided for. If pensioners of the present day were paid at the same rate as those fourteen years after the Revolutionary war, the total pension payments would be less than \$1,000,000 annually, instead of \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The payments for pensions fourteen years after the Revolutionary war averaged twenty-seven cents a year for each of the 250,000 engaged in that war; the payments now average \$10 85, or forty times as much, for each of the 2,508,556 Union soldiers engaged in the last war. Commissioner of Pensions Bentley is represented as stating that 7,000 new applications have been received under the Arrears of Pensions act, and that the total will greatly exceed the 18,000 added by the act of last year relative to the veterans of 1812.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents have recently been granted:

To Iver Johnson and Martin Rye, Worcester, Mass., for a revolving fire-arm. The cylinder stop is operated by a parol or arm pivoted in the lower part of the hammer. The edges of the check pieces of the handle are finished with projecting heads to avoid the necessity for accurate finish.

To R. S. Chaffee, Springfield, Ill., for a magazine fire-arm. This is simply an improvement heretofore patented.

To W. B. Finch, Eureka, Cal., for a breech loading fire-arm. (Reissue of a patent granted Feb. 5, 1873.)

It requires a force (6561) one-fourth the size of the Army of the United States, to manage the civil affairs of the single City of New York with a million inhabitants, occupying an island of 42 square miles area.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Major-General Wray, in a letter published by the London Times the other day, asserted that the 7-pounders now in South Africa are worth very little as 'men-slayers.' It is a pity that Gatlings are not more plentiful in Lord Chelmsford's army. The naval brigade have got some, but the artillery have none. If there had been a couple of Gatlings with the force annihilated the other day the result of the fight might have been different for Gatlings are the best of all engines of war to deal with the rush of a dense crowd. An American named Bailey has invented a machine gun, which is being perfected by Captain Trotter, late of the 11th regiment. It is so arranged that it can be traversed on a pivot, and is self-feeding. Therefore, one man is able to work it, he having nothing to do but to traverse the piece."

The British government has distributed among both officers and men large calico handkerchiefs, on which are printed scale maps of Afghanistan, after the manner of the pictorial children's handkerchiefs.

The present military force of our next door neighbors, the Canadians, consists of—

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cavalry—Hussars and Light Dragoons. | 1,803 all ranks. |
| Artillery—17 Field Batteries, 9 pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns. | 1,326 " |
| Garrison Batteries. | 3,048 " |
| Engineers. | 232 " |
| Infantry. | 27,990 " |
| Rifles. | 9,330 " |

Total. 43,729

The force is armed with Snider-Enfield rifles and carbines, and clothed like the corresponding arms of the British service. It is officered chiefly by men who have taken certificates from schools of military instruction for each arm of the service, established when Canada had Imperial garrisons, but discontinued elsewhere than at Halifax, on the departure of the British troops. The Canadian schools of gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, established since the regular troops were withdrawn, have turned out 823 artilleryists fit for any service. The infantry schools have turned out 7,688 cadets, most of whom are now in the active militia. Where possible, all companies of infantry and rifles are battalionized, taking their number and county as their designation. Counties are grouped into brigade divisions, and brigades into districts, which represent divisions in the field. The Dominion is divided into twelve districts. To the brigades are attached brigade majors, and to the districts deputy adjutants-general, both being on the paid staff, and undertaking the supervision and inspection of the corps in their respective districts, and forming the channel of communication with headquarters. A major-general detached from the Imperial service commands the militia of the Dominion, having his staff at headquarters. For the past two years, only one-half of the force has been trained in each year, owing to the insufficient militia vote. Consequently the active militia, though strictly non-political, look forward with great hope for a more liberal militia policy from the new government.

In a Parliamentary Blue Book, the effective strength of the rank and file of the British Service on Jan. 1, 1878, is given as 166,366, viz.: Household Cavalry, rank and file, 1,019; Cavalry of the Line, 14,079; Royal Horse Artillery, 5,106; Royal Artillery, 25,539; Royal Engineers, 4,273; Foot Guards, 5,301; Infantry of the Line, 105,274; Colonial Corps, 1,960; Army Service Corps, 2,501; and Army Hospital Corps, 1,264. There were in England 70,058 of all arms; in Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, 1,863; in Scotland, 1,036; and in Ireland, 22,721. In the Colonies there were 27,942; and in the East Indies, 61,612; making up the total effective strength of all grades, including those on passage to and from India, 190,245.

The annual budget for the Austrian army is \$55,000,000, an increase of fifty per cent. since the introduction of general liability in 1867.

A GERMAN powder manufacturer, Herr F. Thelwaag, of Holzhausen, says that he is able to produce a powder of 397 parts of charcoal, 429 parts of saltpetre, 253 parts of sulphur, and 533 parts of alum, which does not detonate on exploding.

The only news of importance from Afghanistan is from Lahore, to the effect that General Tytler defeated 3,000 of the enemy near Peshbolak on the 24th. The enemy lost 200 men. The British loss was trifling. The Bengal lancers made a brilliant charge.

THE French floating battery *Arrogante* foundered off Hyeres in a gale March 26. Forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122. The storm arose during firing practice, and the *Arrogante* sprung a leak. The ship *Souverain*, which was near by, was unable to render any assistance. An effort was made to beach the *Arrogante*, but she sank about a kilometre from the Isles of Hyeres, in the Mediterranean. The *Arrogante's* armor was five inches thick at the water line. She carried nine six-ton guns, and was of 1,338 tons burthen. Her engines were of 500-horse power.

The expenses of the late French International Exposition were \$11,000,000, and the receipts \$8,000,000.

The correspondent of *Engineering*, Mr. W. Hope, from whom we quoted recently, says further of the *Thunderer* explosion: "I have not yet met any one who believes the statement sent home by the Committee from Malta. What! With two commissioned and several non-commissioned officers in charge of the gun, they did not know that it had not been fired? That it had not recoiled? That it had to be run back by hand? That it had not been sponged out? That it had some 5 ft. of charge still in it? That the hydraulic rammer would not go home? Of course nothing is impossible, but if all these utterly incredible things are sober facts, and really occurred, not in the confusion of action, but in deliberate practice, a far graver objection to muzzle-loading has been discovered than any which were previously known to exist."

The aim of the proprietor of the "St. Nicholas" hotel has always been to make this great New York institution the model house of the land, where all the comforts and elegancies of home should be presented on the most complete scale. The verdict of the traveling public has sustained this ambition, and both single guests and families find in *cuisine*, apartments and general conveniences, the very acme of all that is desirable. An elevator makes all parts of the hotel accessible, and the closest attention is given to the wants of guests. Prices have been reduced to a figure very moderate, measured by the superb accommodations given.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND MARINES, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, is called to the fact of the payment now under act of Feb. 19, 1879, of three months extra pay as provided under act of July 19, 1848. Claims for same can be made through an agent, and would offer my services to all wishing. Very respectfully,

D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Iowa.

"CIGARS BY MAIL."—Send for prices. Z. T. Woods, Mt. Union, Pa.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

RETES.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., March 19, 1879, Capt. C. A. M. RETES, formerly in the 16th, 25th and 18th regiments of United States Infantry.

GERHARD.—On the 21st of March, at Philadelphia, SALLY LYLE HOWELL, wife of William Gerhard, late U. S. Army.

MINOR.—On Sunday evening, March 23, of pneumonia, JAMES MUNRO MINOR, M.D., of Fredericksburg, Va., late Passed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, in the 64th year of his age.

PEASE.—At Southampton, L. I., March 19, ELSIE HUNTINGTON, fourth daughter of Lieut. Wm. B. and Mary F. Pease, aged 5 months and 19 days.

RUTH.—On the evening of March 24, at his residence in Philadelphia, the Rev. JOHN RUTH, Chaplain to the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the 67th year of his age.

LEOPOLD MAGNUS,

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

682 BROADWAY, New York.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,
MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapeaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.
Banners and Flags, Gold and Silver—Trimming, Laces, Fringes, etc.

J. H. WILSON,
MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.
1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Swords, Belts, Chapeaux, Hats, Caps, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

MARKS' IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR

A Parlor, Library, Smoking, Invalid or Reclining Chair, Lounge, Bed, and Child's Crib combined in one, adjusted into any position desired for ease and comfort. Constructed of best Wrought Iron, Cane Seated, and can be folded to carry in the hand. Fully endorsed as the best chair now in use. Send stamp for Circular to the

MARKS A. F. CHAIR CO. (Lim.)
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Detroit Female Seminary.

A Home School par excellence, and location for the Daughters of Army and Navy Officers. Full Course of Study, Music, Languages, etc. Terms sent on request. Address: Prof. HEINRICH FRAUENFELD, 94 Fort St., West, Detroit, Mich.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. C. W. BUCKER, who refers to Gen. C. C. Anger, B. B. Holabird, Maj. S. M. Horton, Surg. U. S. A.

Solid Cane Seat and Back Folding Chairs, 40 different Patterns, Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLIERSON BROS., 181 Canal St., N. Y., M'ts. and Patented. Illustrated Circulars sent free.

6th and 7th Book Mores and over 500 other RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS for Sale. List for stamp. J. G. Stouffer, Palmyra, Pa.

Improved Field, Marine, Opera and Tourist's Glasses. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Artificial Human Eyes. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, N. Y. Catalogues mailed by enclosing stamp. Highest award received at the Centennial and Am. Institute 1876.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, Cor. BOND ST.,
New York,
UNIFORMS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY,
AND
NATIONAL GUARD.

GAUDICHAUD'S
COMPOUND **IT** EXTRACT OF
SANDAL WOOD
A Quick, Sure and
Sole Cure.
Endorsed and recommended by the Faculty.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.00.

New and Improved Engraving
Process.

READ THIS!

NEW YORK
Photo-Plate Company
63 Duane St. New York.
Can be printed
on an ordinary
press.
Send Stamp
for Illustrated
Circular.
MUCH CHEAPER
THAN WOOD CUTS.

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD CUTS.
State where you saw this

LITTLE BUILDER
Best Cigar on the
Globe, sent post
paid for \$2 per
box (100), other
brands at lowest
prices.
M. J. Dougherty
Manufacturer
494 Penn Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury),
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 26 Grant
Place, Washington, D. C.

Having been 3d Auditor of the United States
Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly
familiar with the course of business before the
Executive Departments at Washington. Will
give Special Attention to all business connected
with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims
for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors,
and generally all business before any of the
Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims.
Collections made in the District of Columbia,
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South
Carolina. Refers to Hon. Saml. P. Phillips, Sol-
licitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. E.
B. French, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Ho-
race Austin, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. S.
J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon.
Jacob Elia, 5th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J.
M. McGowan, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen.
O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

PARTRIDGE,

GENTLEMEN'S STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters
Styles Correct and Prices Popular.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS will find it ad-
vantageous to call and leave their measures and
have last fitted up and retained for future orders.
NO. 1197 BROADWAY, New York, in the
immediate vicinity of the Army and Navy Club

THOMSON & SONS, 301 Broadway, N. Y.
Sportsmen's Goods.

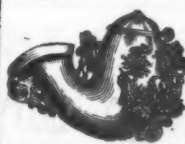
PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per
Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on De-
mand. Special rates allowed on time deposits.
J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers,
Washington, D. C.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!
Young and Old! A NEW IN-
VENTION just patented for them,
for Home use!
Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning,
Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing,
Screw Cutting. Price \$5 to \$50.
Send Stamp and address
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet,
Act for Tilton Pat. Guitar, the best in use.
Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music
Stores. Catalogue free. 330 Tremont St. Boston.

\$10 to \$1000! Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes ten
times every month. Book sent free
explaining everything.
Address BARTON & CO., Bankers, 27 Wall St. N. Y.

COMFORT, SMOKE, BLACKWELL'S, AWARDED THE
PLEASURE, HIGHEST PREMIUM
HEALTH. **GENUINE DURHAM** PHILADELPHIA.
TRADE MARK
THIS IS THE
OLD
ORIGINAL
BRAND
OF
DURHAM TOBACCO
MANUFACTURED
ONLY BY
W. T. BLACKWELL & CO. DURHAM N. C.
SEE THAT IT
BEARS THE
TRADE
MARK
OF THE
BULL.
TAKE NO OTHER.
POPULAR
RELIABLE.



F. J. KALDENBERG
Received the only Prize awarded by the International Jury—for American
made Meerschaum Goods, at the Centennial Exposition.
Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Amber
Goods, Chains, &c. IVORY GOODS.—Toilet Sets, Combs,
Paper-folders, Puff-boxes, Hair-brushes, Shaving Brushes and Razors,
MILITARY BRUSHES, Etc. BILLIARD BALLS, POOL BALLS, CHECKS, CUES, CHALK, and
everything in Billiard and Ivory line.
ELEGANT SETS OF TOILET GOODS, BRUSH, COMB, MIRROR, Etc., from \$10 to
\$100 each. Toilet-shell Combs and Goods of all kinds.
PEARL SHELLS, Painted and Plain, in immense variety, at Manufactory and Store.
P. O. Box 91. **No. 125 FULTON STREET, near Nassau.**

THE LATEST! FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR
SMOKING.

In placing this new Tobacco before the public, we do not propose to disclose our special claims
and improvements, for the reason that in every instance where we have introduced new articles,
it has been the custom of manufacturers of inferior productions to adopt our precise claims to
obtain notoriety. We will, however, make one broad assertion, that no tobacco has ever before
been produced possessing so many valuable requisites.
W. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY,



LOWELL, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BRASS, SOLID HEAD, CENTRAL FIRE, RELOADING SHELLS AND
CARTRIDGES, Adapted to all Military and Sporting Rifles and Pistols, and
in use by the ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, and
several Foreign Governments. Rim-fire Ammunition of all kinds.
Special attention given to the manufacture of CARTRIDGES FOR TARGET PRACTICE.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GUNPOWDER.

A large Stock of Sporting, Shipping, Mining and Blasting Powders
always on hand. GOVERNMENT POWDER of all kinds manufactured to order.
Office—13 Broad St., Boston.
AGENCIES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

HATFIELD AND SONS,

Army and Navy Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1833,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY—ENGLISH SKY-BLUE KERSEY FOR ARMY OFFICERS' SERVICE TROUSERS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

Volunteer Companies, Regiments and Bands supplied with all articles needed for their equipment.
Mail orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.

C. WEIS, Successor to POLLAK & CO.

Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes and
Cigar Holders,

Established 1839.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigar-holders cut to order
within ten days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from
Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a
specialty. Pipes, etc., boiled by the new
process, repairing done and ambers fitted.
Store—27 JOHN ST. Factories,
398 Grand St. & Vienna, Austria. Illustrated
Circular free on application. P. O. Box 8009.



CARL STEHR,

347 Broome st., N. Y.

Received the Highest Prize by the
Jury, for American made MEER-
SCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS at the
Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes,
Cigar Holders, etc., etc.



PIPES MADE TO ORDER IN 8 DAYS. REPAIRING DONE PROPERLY AND AT THE
SHORTEST NOTICE. Illustrated Price List sent on application.

Mrs. Wister's New Translation.

CASTLE HOHENWALD,
A ROMANCE.

From the German of ADOLPH STRECKFUSS.
Author of "Too Rich," etc.

By Mrs. A. J. L. WISTER,

Translator of "The Old Man's Secret,"
"The Second Wife," etc.

12mo. Extra cloth. \$1.50.

"Mrs. Wister shows both admirable taste and
unusual knowledge of current German literature
in the novels which she selects for translation.
Her series, beginning with Mariti's 'Mam'selle's
Secret,' already amounts to more than a dozen
volumes, including works by Hackländer, Fanny
Lewald, Werner, Baroness von Hillern, and
Wichert. Streckfuss belongs in the same class
of novelists as these—popular, refined, thorough-
ly entertaining, and skilled to select types from
real life, without possessing the genius indispen-
sable for new and permanent creations."—*New*
York Tribune.

* * For sale by all Booksellers, or, will be
sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the
price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '77.
Total income.....\$3,892,382.02
Total disbursements for death
claims, endowments, distributions
of surplus, etc.....2,437,100.26
Total cash assets, as per Insurance
Commissioner's report.....14,466,930.58
Total surplus, do. do. do. do. 1,031,078.68

This Company insures the lives of Officers of
the Army and Navy without extra premium,
except when actually engaged in warfare, which
premium if not paid at the assumption of the
extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will
be a lien upon it.

New Policies issued 1,871. Terminated, 1,665.

The Directors' Annual Report, containing a
detailed statement, together with the results of
the investigation of the Insurance Commissioner
of Massachusetts can be obtained at the

Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

\$2,250,000.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Grand Extraordinary Drawing, April 8, 1879.

ONLY 15,000 TICKETS ISSUED.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1st CAPITAL PRIZE..... | \$1,000,000 |
| 2d PRIZE..... | 200,000 |
| 3d PRIZE..... | 100,000 |
| 4th PRIZE..... | 50,000 |
| 5th PRIZE..... | 25,000 |
| 8 PRIZES, \$10,000 EACH..... | 80,000 |
| 8 PRIZES, \$5,000 EACH..... | 40,000 |
| 674 PRIZES, \$1,000 EACH..... | 674,000 |
| 722 PRIZES, amt'g to (Spanish dollars) 2,250,000 | |

Drawing Positive—Never Postponed.

Tickets, \$300; Halves, \$100; Quarters, \$50;
Eighths, \$25; Tenths, \$20; Twentieths, \$10;
Fortieths, \$5.

Full particulars sent free. Prizes cashed.

Liberal discounts to clubs. Address,

J. DUFF & CO., Bankers,

43 Nassau St., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery

Cable Despatch—Havana, Jan. 25

To J. Duff & Co., Bankers, 43 Nassau St., N. Y.:

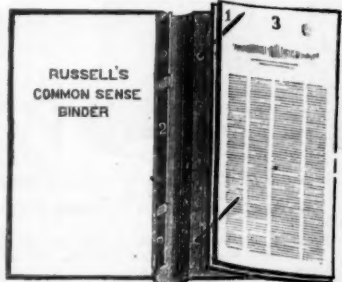
Ticket No. 2,118 (Class 1,031), held by your

firm, has drawn the second capital prize of 50,000

Spanish dollars.

The above ticket sold in New York by
J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 43 Nassau St., N. Y.

Patented July 3, 1877.



AN

Improved Patent Binder.

FOR PRESERVING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Heavy board sides, with the inscription

"ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

In Gilt.

Sent to any address, post-paid, price \$1.50, or
delivered at this office. \$1.25.

Address

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

345 Broadway, New York

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Furnishers to the

ARMY,

NAVY,

MARINE CORPS,

REVENUE MARINE,

NATIONAL GUARD,

MILITARY BANDS, ETC.

Estimates Furnished. Send for Illustrated Price List.

BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors.

387 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

ORDER BY MAIL

Or Express

PUNCTUALLY AND ACCURATELY
Attended to, at Wholesale Prices, at the
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF

DOYLE & ADOLPHI.

267 & 269 Grand Street,
NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS.)

Via: LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUIT S, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS DRESS GOODS, Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wear, Corsets, Lace Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc. We will send upon application our "FASHION GUIDE," containing 500 Illustrations and 3400 Descriptive Articles with Prices Attached, which we are assured will prove a valuable reference in Shopping.

For reliability of our firm, we would kindly refer you to any Business or Banking House in the Union, or to the Publication Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Samples Sent on Application.



Wm. Read & Sons,
13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston,

AGENTS FOR
GENUINE
W. & C. SCOTT & SONS'
Breech Loaders.

Furnished by us to Bogardus (who has shot one over 50,000 times). Miss J. Hudson and most the clubs.

\$50 Upward.

Now on hand some amazing and second-hand ones "very low." Some of highest grade.
Send for Circulars.



MABIE TODD & BARD,
Manufacturers of
GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, ETC.,
180 Broadway,
New York.

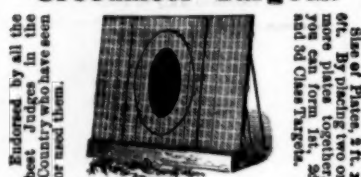
Send for Illustrated Price List

JAMES G. DIMOND'S
Architectural Iron Works.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

Nos. 209 and 211 W. Thirty-third St., New York
Manufacturers of Iron Store Fronts, Columns, Beams, Doors, Shutters, Skylights, Gratings, Railings, Vault and Area Lights, and Iron Work in general.

American Cast Iron, Chilled Faced, Regulation

Creedmoor Targets.



From Col. G. W. Wingate, Chairman of Range Committee N. R. A.
Have stood the test which has been applied to them.

From W. H. Brower, Supt. of Range N. R. A.
The Target Slabs furnished by you, and now in use, are far superior to any ever used here.

From Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, N. Y.
During the past season met every reasonable requirement, and are in all respects superior to the imported iron target.

H. P. PAETZGEN,
123 CHRYSTIE ST. NEW YORK
MILITARY CLOTHING.
OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD, AND
BAND UNIFORMS.

FRITSCH & GRIEB,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
No. 1518 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute,
New York.

HOUSEFURNISHING COMPLETE

HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS,
CUTLERY, SILVERWARE,
COOKING UTENSILS,
WOODEN WARE, TIN, COPPER, IRON,
AND REFRIGERATORS.

The Largest Assortment of
FIRST CLASS GOODS.

HOUSES, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, YACHTS,
SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
COMPLETELY FITTED OUT.

ONE TO 1,000 ARTICLES REPAIRED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GOODS SKILFULLY PACKED.

Estimates and Price Lists Furnished.

RICH CUT AND PLAIN GLASS WARE.

LIMOGES, LONGWY AND GREN PAIENCO;
DRESDEN, WORCESTER, FRENCH, SAX-
ONY, JAPANESE AND CHINESE PORCELAIN;
COPENHAGEN, TERRA COTTA, CLOISONNE
PLAQUES, &c.

DINNER, TEA & TOILET SETS,
Manufactured by HAVILAND, MINTON,
COPELAND, WEDGEWOOD and others.

FANCY GOODS—Bronzes, Clock Sets,
Parian Marble, Scones, Folding Mirrors, Plated
Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. LOW PRICES.

RUFUS M. BRUNDICE,
880 and 882 Broadway,
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.

Established 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARMY, NAVY,

AND

BAND UNIFORMS.

301, 303 and 305 South 2nd Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Military and Citizen Tailor

533 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

HANBURY SMITH & HAZARD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS
Granular Effervescent Salts,
Plain Soda, &c.

DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Natural Waters,
No. 35 Union Square, New York.

Dr. Craig's KIDNEY CURE.
The Great Remedy for Bright's
and all other Kidney Diseases.

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M.D., Newton, Mass. Co. Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. M. White, 417 4th Ave., N.Y.; Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N.Y. Ask your druggist. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 44 University Place, New York.

TRADE—"BEATS THE WORLD."—MARK.
Old Judge Smoking Tobacco.

The Only Tobacco Ever Manufactured that does not Bite the Tongue.

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES.

Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Charles G. Emory, March 5, 1878, by which the Rice Paper used as wrappers is so prepared that the unpleasant odor and injurious effect of the OIL OF CRESOTE thrown off when burning is completely neutralized, or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking, or melting in the mouth. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they smoke. Neither will they require a printed certificate from any eminent Professor of Chemistry to convince them they have heretofore, in smoking Cigarettes made of PURE RICE PAPER been inhaling one of the deadliest poisons known.

For Sale by all Dealers.

GOODWIN & CO., Manufacturers,

207 & 209 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL

Fancy & Dry Goods Establishment

UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN THE COUNTRY.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
AND NOVELTIES RECEIVED
BY EVERY STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT
AND SPECIAL CARE. CATA-
LOGUES MAILED FREE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HUTCHINSON BROS.,

No. 869 Broadway, New York,

PAJAMAS,

IMPROVED

ABDOMINAL BELT,

DRAWERS,

Custom Shirts,

MADE TO ORDER.

THOMAS MILLER,
1121 Broadway, New York.

(Cor. 25th Street.)

Pajamas, Men's Fine Fur-
nishing Goods, Shirts.

Military: { 3 Button White Castor, \$1.50
(Special Lot)
Undressed White Kid, One
Button Extra Long Wrist,
Made Specially for us by
Courvoisier. } \$1.50

GOODS SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
OUR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
WITH PRICES, MAILED FREE ON APPLI-
CATION.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,

FINE WATCHES, CHAINS

Jewelry and Solid Sterling Silver.

Diamonds and American
Watches a Specialty.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
171 Broadway, Cor. Cortlandt St.

No interest with other parties } Established
using our firm name. } 1891.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

BROADWAY (Between Houston & Prince Sts.),
NEW YORK.

In a Central Location and in the immediate vicinity of the

Army Head-Quarters.

FULL BOARD AND LARGE WELL-FUR-
NISHED SINGLE ROOMS, AT \$3 PER DAY.
PARLORS, WITH BATHS, ETC., AT MOD-
ERATE PRICES.

HENRY CLAIR, Manager.

LELAND'S STUDENT HOUSE.

One block from the Army and Navy Club,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts. New York.
Rates Reduced—Rooms with Board, \$1.50,
\$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on Eu open
plan, \$1.00 per day.

THE ARLINGTON,
COBBOURG, ONT.

For the future the "Arlington" will be under the direct management of the owner, who, by careful attention, hopes to make it everything that could be desired as a home for families for Summer or Winter. Situated on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, in one of the coolest and most healthful climates on the continent—absolutely free from all local cause of disease—the air pure and invigorating—with large grounds which extend to the lake shore, with fine lawns and shade trees—it presents attractions not easily found elsewhere.

The Hotel is built of brick—contains one hundred rooms—is handsomely furnished throughout—heated with steam and lighted with gas—electric belts in every part of the house—large billiard rooms and bowling alleys: it is believed to be the first class in all respects. Good shooting, hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity.

Cobourg, an old English town of five thousand inhabitants—the Capital of Northumberland, one of the most productive and beautiful counties in Ontario; with fine churches, public and private schools—the seat of Victoria University and Brookhurst Female College—having an educated and hospitable people—its advantages and attractions have been appreciated by all who have spent a summer at the "Arlington."

The time from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington City to Cobourg is twenty-four hours; from New York seventeen; from Toronto three; twelve from Montreal; and five by boat from Rochester. The steamer Noraman makes daily trips from Charlotte, the Port of Rochester, to Cobourg. The charges at Hotel remain the same: Per day...\$2.50. Per week...\$7 to \$15. Children and Nurses per week...\$5.00.

Edison's Electric Pen & Duplicating Press.

The most economical invention of the day! It supersedes the Printing Press and all other means of duplicating circulars, notices, or letters. It is used extensively at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Military Academy at West Point. Every Post G. A. R. should have one for the use of the Secretary.

Send for descriptive circular and samples of work.
GENERAL EASTERN AGENCY,
367 Broadway, New York.

A KEY THAT WILL WRIT ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out
by Watchmakers. By mail 50c. Given
sold free. J. S. BROWN, 38 Day St., N. Y.

50 Perfumed Chromo, Lily, Snowflake and Lace
Cards, 10c. Name Gold, Ella Ray, Northford, Ct.

Watches, Diamonds, T. B. BENNETT,
Jewelry, 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Price Lists sent and all information furnished
on application.